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U. S. Extends 'Moral Ban' To Material for Planes; Curfew for Reich Borders

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 16, 1939

'Moral Embargo' Extended to Airplane Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Government undertook today to stop the shipment of plane-making materials to nations which bomb civilian populations. It reminded manufacturers who export war materials that the "moral embargo" previously invoked against plane sales to Russia and Japan applied as well against any materials essential to the manufacture of aircraft.

Germany Closes Five Borders at Night

BERLIN (AP)—Germany announced the closing of the Netherlands, Danish, Belgian, Swiss, and Luxemburg borders between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m. daily, beginning Dec. 18.

The closings were described as an effort to prevent "such elements as smugglers and foreign espionage agents from trying to cross illegally." Trains will not be affected. Violations, the order said, would be "punished ruthlessly."

Red Envoy Quits Rome Over 'Conditions'

ROME (AP)—Diplomatic circles learned that the new Russian Ambassador to Italy, Nicolai Gorelchin, returned to Moscow after only 15 days in Rome because the Italian Government rejected conditions which he sought to impose for presentation of his credentials.

Usually well-informed sources said the Envoy considered he had been snubbed and probably would not return to Rome. They failed to specify the conditions that he was reported to have proposed. Mr. Gorelchin left Rome Dec. 12.

Roosevelt Scans War and Navy Estimates

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt studied today War and Navy Department recommendations for record peace-time appropriations. Budget Bureau estimates were understood to call for $2,000,000,000 to $2,250,000,000 for defense during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940.

The President was seeking to pare down estimates in the general budget, but he was not expected to make any material cuts in the defense estimates. The President is spending the week end at his Hyde Park home.

Turks Raid Office of Pro-German Paper

ISTANBUL (AP)—Police raided offices of the German Language newspaper Turkische Post and confiscated a number of printed translations of an article in the Moscow newspaper Pravda attacking the Turkish press. Police said the newspaper's editors asserted the translation was made by the German Embassy. Many Turkish newspapers continued violent denunciations of Nazi propaganda.

Waste Charged in WPA Lighting Work

NEW YORK (AP)—Nine New York concerns and 10 men, charged with holding a virtual dictatorship over installation of lighting fixtures on WPA-Municipal work, must answer eight Federal indictments claiming New York City was forced to pay $400,000 for services worth only $233,000.

American Reds Lift Ban on Reich Goods

NEW YORK (AP)—The Communist Party in the United States yesterday abandoned its boycott of German goods—a boycott in effect since the advent of the Hitler regime in 1933.

William Z. Foster, National Chairman, described, in a statement, the present war as an imperialist struggle and added that a continued boycott would not aid the cause of peace, democracy or Socialism. The only interest of American workers, he said, was to bring about a quick peace. The party announced, however, a continued boycott of Japanese goods.

Mexico Denies Crisis in Financial Affairs

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Eduardo Villasenor, Subsecretary of the Treasury, said today that the Government's announcement of a state of emergency in the foreign exchange situation does not mean the Mexican Government's financial affairs are in critical condition. [Details on Financial Page.]

Bid for Fall River Housing Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 16

A $1,291,000 base bid by M. Spinelli & Sons Company of Boston, for general construction of the 356 unit "Sunset Hill" low-cost housing project here, has been approved by the United States Housing Authority it was learned today.

Woman Party In Drive For Equal Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Members of the National Woman's Party, many of whom went to jail for picketing the White House for woman's suffrage two decades ago, gathered here this week end to plan a campaign for pushing their proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution at the new session of Congress.

The amendment, providing equal rights for men and women in all walks of life—legal, economic, and social—is now before the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate.

If democracy is to withstand the onslaught of totalitarianism, it will need the fervor of all its people and this can only be given by women when they are accorded equal opportunities, Mrs. Linda P. Littlejohn of Australia, President of Equal Rights International, told the women at their opening banquet.

"I am weary," she said, "of being asked, 'How are the women of this world going to restore peace to the world?' We women hold no office in all the avenues that mold and enforce public opinion. We are not in the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the pupit, high finance. We do not control the press, the radio or the cinema.

"But in spite of the handicaps," she insisted, "we propose to try and do something and the first thing is to demand recognition as citizens and not to modify our effort one iota in that direction.

"Women," she added, "have been the initiators of practically every humanitarian project this or any other country has enjoyed. They have earned their rights."

"Our equal rights movement is a part of that justice promised by Isaiah over 1,600 years ago," declared Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, newly-elected National Chairman of the Woman's Party.

Tracing the growth of the equal rights movement in the last two centuries, Mrs. Wiley asked, "would it not be consistent at this time when democracies are pleading their cause, for our Nation to lead the way and extend to its women citizens the same constitutional safeguards that men now enjoy?"

Taxpayers Hail Halt In Rise of Rates

Bay State Federation in convention hears upward movement stopped in 150 municipalities.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hailing news of the stopping of the upward movement of taxes in 150 Massachusetts cities and towns this year, members of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations jammed Hotel Statler here today in a vivid demonstration of the resurgence of citizen interest in government in this State.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, reporting to the taxpayers on his first year of stewardship of the State's finances, was roundly applauded when he announced that tax rates in at least 150 cities had either gone down during the past year, or held their former position. This was the first time in nearly a decade this has been true, the Governor pointed out.

He asserted a large part of this success was due to the State's cutting its levy on cities and towns from $30,000,000 to $8,000,000.

"And next year it will be $6,000,000," he said while the throng cheered.

Governor Saltonstall also brought resounding cheers when he asserted: "Manufacturing organizations in Massachusetts now enjoy the lowest taxes of all the major Eastern industrial states."

This is true, the Governor insisted, because governmental costs have been cut. "We have taken a big step toward bolstering confidence," the Governor asserted.

Seven-Point Program

Reginald W. Bird, President of the taxpayers' group, outlined a seven-point program for 1940. This called for a strengthening of local taxpayers' groups in every city and town, and for more intensive study of possible economies in local, county and state administration.

He mentioned a complete study of county government, analyzing costs and functions, with "recommendations designed to remove the manifest evils now present."

The one-day meeting closes tonight with a speech by Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

Indicative of the work done by local units of the Federation were reports made by delegates from six communities.

Mrs. Edna B. Austin of Quincy described how the Quincy group had obtained centralized purchasing for that city. Ten months of operation of the new system, she said, had already saved $35,000 for taxpayers. This represents a saving of 10 per cent on all purchases.

Raymond F. O'Neill of Canton told how his group has decided to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

The Shopping Wave at Its Crest

By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Only a Few More Shopping Days Until Christmas

Christmas shopping in Boston is expected to show a substantial increase in the Boston area this year, and these pictures tend to bear out those great expectations. The top and middle pictures show the holiday shoppers milling around the intersection of Summer and Washington Streets. Below: June Miller and Joan Gosse of Medford discuss their Christmas surprises confidentially.

British Gain Time to Halt The Graf Spee

Russians capture nickel mining center in advance into Finland—Lose a destroyer.

On the Finnish front, while the Finns were awaiting Russia's reply to Foreign Minister Tanner's offer to negotiate, they reported having sunk a Russian destroyer and captured 20 Soviet tanks. The Russians, however, occupied Salmijaervi, center of the nickel mining area, and were continuing to advance in central Finland.

A naval encounter against overwhelming odds faced the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee following a Uruguayan ultimatum demanding that the vessel leave Montevideo by 5:00 p. m., Dec. 17 or be interned for the duration of the war.

Sinking of two Norwegian steamers off the British coast marked sea raiding in which both Allied and neutral countries sustained new shipping losses. The captured German freighter Düsseldorf, previously reported sunk, was on its way to a British port under guard of a British cruiser.

Italy's intention to stay out of the war for three years by agreement with "our ally Germany" was announced by Foreign Minister Count Ciano, who reaffirmed Premier Mussolini's readiness to help in restoring peace.

Uruguay Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—Uruguay's decision to allow the Admiral Graf Spee until 5 p. m. Dec. 17 in which to choose either internment or a dash for freedom came as a disappointment to British authorities who had hoped that the German pocket battleship would be interned after the first 24 hours in the South American port.

Previously Britain had presented formal notes to the Uruguayan Government demanding either internment or ejection from Montevideo of the German vessel.

The British, basing their case partly on the Hague convention of 1907 governing international law of the seas, and partly on the Pan-American Havana convention of 1928, originally requested that the Graf Spee either be ordered to leave port within 24 hours of her arrival or be permanently interned.

Uruguay interprets the Hague convention differently from Britain. It is understood that the final outcome therefore of the hasty exchange of views was that the Graf Spee be allowed to remain in port until the night of Dec. 17 following a Uruguayan naval commission's report on the vessel's seaworthiness.

This decision in point of fact gives the British and French reinforcements almost four days in which to reach Montevideo in the hope of blocking the Graf Spee's exit.

Differ on Extent of Repairs

Under the Hague Convention belligerent warships are allowed to enter neutral harbors on account either of damage or stress of weather, and stay long enough to effect essential repairs. Otherwise they must leave within 24 hours.

The Havana Convention which was signed by the United States and various other American Republics, says that this provision of the Hague Convention refers only to ordinary hazards of the sea, and does not cover damage caused by enemy action.

European States, including the so-called Oslo group, have also accepted this definition.

Actually the new time limit provides an opportunity for the British to mass a large sea force in anticipation of a dash by the pocket battleship.

Obeyed Rules of Warfare

An attempt by the Graf Spee to reach some other South American port without leaving territorial waters constituted another problem. Under certain conditions international law permits "hot pursuit" into territorial waters, but it is a delicate question whether or not British and French warships could plead this doctrine regarding the Graf Spee.

All accounts concur that the Graf Spee's captain and crew have been strictly correct in methods of conducting warfare against merchantmen—the wreath sent by British prisoners in honor of fallen Graf Spee seamen bears evidence to this fact.

In British eyes therefore the Graf Spee would have had nothing to reproach itself with if it remained voluntarily in the harbor.

Stockholder Lists For Race Meetings Demanded by State

Massachusetts wants to know officially the business connections of racing in the State.

The State Racing Commission announces that all applicants for licenses to conduct horse and dog racing meetings shall be accompanied by a list showing the stockholders and the amount of stock held by each on the date of the application.

Governor Saltonstall expressed his pleasure at the ruling which followed a recent suggestion by him that no licenses should be issued by the Commission to outside racing interests. The Governor's suggestion came after statements were made that gangsters in some instances, have been backers of local tracks.

The Racing Commission also scheduled public hearings during the next two weeks in Boston and Revere on applications of local horse and dog tracks for dates for their 1940 seasons.

Intimate Message from Washington

Stumping the Experts—That Is What Europe's War of Surprises Is Continually Doing—But 'Keep Out of War' Is Still Basic Aim

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

One day this week when Secretary of State Cordell Hull was in an unusually loquacious mood, he was asked a leading question on the war in Europe. A reporter at his press conference used a time honored formula for extracting at least some sort of answer. Was such and such a step on the part of the United States "under consideration"?

The reply was terse and unexpectedly sweeping, delivered with a wry smile: "Everything is under consideration in that part of the world!"

Mr. Hull's remark makes an admirable text on American foreign policy at this difficult stage. It is also a commentary on the eccentric and frequently incomprehensible nature of war and of human behavior in wartime. In the vernacular, there is little if any inside cold dope on this war, either on the military, or economic, or diplomatic fronts. Except for the single anchor of a desire to stay out of the war, the State Department is in a fluid state of doubts and cross currents of opinion with respect to the war, in which uncertainty plays the leading role.

U. S. Is Well Informed

It is not that American officials are uninformed. They have all that their own diplomatic listening posts and friendly governments can supply. It is just that no one knows whether Japan will turn to Russia if the United States keeps the price of reconciliation too high. No one knows just how formidable the Russian fighting machine is, in spite of the superficially damaging Finnish experience. No one seems to know what to think of recurrent rumors that one or another conservative German leader is preparing to take over in Germany and might open the way for talk of a coalition against Russia. Opinions on the efficacy of the British blockade are widely divergent. And so it goes through the whole roster of questions which bear on the continuance, the direction, and the outcome of the war and the relation of the United States to it.

Ambassadors Kennedy and Davies who have just conferred with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull made provocative statements along this line during the week. Naturally their business is to preserve a certain diplomatic vagueness when reporters ask about the progress of the war. But both seemed by their vehemence to permit more than merely a tactful and dissimulating interpretation to their words.

Said Mr. Kennedy, who recently returned from London, when asked if there was any possibility of peace in the near future: "It is anyone's guess. All want peace, but all have their own ideas as to what peace should be. Under such circumstances, who can say when there will be peace?"

Mr. Davies waxed eloquent on the subject. Changes in the European situation, he said, are so rapid that it is almost impossible to have a firm opinion. "It is a war of surprises. Who would have thought six months ago that Stalin and Hitler would be buddies? The chances are there will be further surprises, possibly of a military and possibly of a diplomatic nature." He was asked what these surprises might be. "I don't know. There are half a dozen surprises in the bag, judging from the rumors which are going around." Mr. Davies has just returned from Belgium which is ranked as one of the best listening posts, situated midway between the belligerents.

This prevalent uncertainty deals, of course, chiefly with war and its contemporary trends and not with the long term future. There is surprisingly little pessimism here as to the future of democratic institutions over the long run. It may be that because the outside war has put the United States on its mettle with respect to keeping democracy alight, there is a natural buoyancy as everyone bends to the task. Quite frequently one runs across the argument that the uncertainties of the war actually make for a healthy attitude. Some say that as long as total war does not break loose and men are not plunged into its furies, the very instability of the situation will help the cause of a reasonable solution—which essentially is a democratic solution in the international sense of the word.

There is an increasingly clear idea, moreover, of the part which the United States can play in the peacemaking to come. Its outlines have been printed in this column on other occasions and they are modest, but the hope is that the outcome will be correspondingly more effective than last time.

Stumping the Experts

On such basic matters, official Washington feels it is on more stable ground. But meanwhile, as the anvils throw off sparks and war spills its molten metal, there is a headline in a Washington newspaper:

Experts Here Stumped
By European Situation

which applies alike to the State Department and to writers on foreign policy and international affairs. Some one clipped and pasted it on the office wall near the desk which serves as a cupboard for "unofficial observers" and "informed circles," and that cupboard, too, is unusually bare. Necessary though the news on foreign policy is, much of it is reported these days with a lively sense for its impermanence and the fact that it serves, chiefly, as a prelude to better things. **Saville R. Davis**

Yule Shopping Rush Reaches Its Peak in Boston

With brisk weather setting the pace thousands of Bostonians today thronged the gift-loaded counters of the stores as holiday shopping reached its climax. This week end will tell the tale of whether business has improved, and Boston retail merchants are hopeful over the trend which seems upward.

According to George Hansen, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and also of Chandler & Co., retail business is ahead of 1938. According to the best figures obtainable retail shopping this year ranges somewhere between 5 and 10 per cent better than 1938. Mr. Hansen pointed out that 1938 was better than 1937, which is possibly indicative of a steadily upward trend.

Another hopeful trend according to Mr. Hansen is the fact that business in regular lines continues at a high level despite the heavy buying in the Christmas lines. He attributed this to the greater interest in winter sports which has brought an increased and more steady market for snow clothes.

The buying "rush" this year is shorter and sharper, because there are only four buying week ends before the holiday, instead of five as is usual.

California Food Stamp Plan Expected to Boom Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Retail merchants in California are promised $24,000,000 in new business during the next year and a half under the new food-stamp plan being put into effect by the State Relief Administration and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Walter Chambers, California SRA Administrator, announced at his headquarters here that the plan is expected to get under way first in San Francisco on Dec. 18.

The amount of new business was estimated on the basis of the present relief load being carried by the SRA, and past participation by clients in the direct distribution of surplus commodities without the use of stamps.

Similar to the stamp plan in effect elsewhere under Federal initiative, the California system will provide a profit to merchants on the various surpluses named by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The list, which varies frequently, at present includes such items as butter, raisins, rice, lard, pork, corn meal, eggs, dried prunes, fresh pears, fresh apples, fresh oranges, fresh grapefruit, hominy grits, dry beans, onions, and wheat and graham flour," he revealed.

The $24,000,000 is expected to be divided as follows: Northern California, $10,464,000; and the rest to southern California, with 164,219 on relief rolls.

Mr. Chambers predicted that "more food and a greater variety of it will be made available to persons receiving public assistance under the stamp plan."

Those entitled to use the stamps are those receiving SRA assistance, working on Works Progress Administration jobs, receiving assistance from counties, or receiving old-age assistance, or dependent children's or blind aid.

These will be eligible to receive free blue surplus food stamps, providing they buy orange-colored food stamps with a part of their WPA or relief checks. The orange-colored stamps are to be bought at the rate of approximately $4 per month per person per family.

The orange-colored stamps are good for the purchase of any food usually sold in a retail food store. Purchases made with the blue stamps are to be in addition to, and not in place of, regular purchases, Mr. Chambers declared.

"For each $1 worth of orange stamps bought," he explained, "the family will receive 50 cents worth of free blue stamps. The blue stamps can be used only for obtaining surplus food products."

Enfield Grocer Gets $7,200

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 16 (AP)—Referees awarded Alvin H. Phillips, chain grocery owner, $7,200 yesterday for the loss of stores in Dana and Enfield, communities taken by the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission in connection with the Quabbin Dam Reservoir. He had asked the Commonwealth for $50,000.

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The Week in Focus: British Corner Nazi Battleship; League Ousts Russia

Committee Peers at NLRB; Taft Says: Balance Budget!

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Shot and shell off Uruguay—and Europe's war had reached inside the Americas' 300-mile zone! For it was in the South Atlantic, close to Uruguay, that Germany's pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, on raiding assignment, encountered the British cruisers Exeter, Ajax, and Achilles.

The result: a 14-hour running sea battle which ended with the German warship fleeing into Montevideo harbor, seriously damaged and perhaps dangerously low in ammunition or oil. The light cruisers Ajax and Achilles escaped with small destruction, but the heavy cruiser Exeter nearly lost a turret and this plus apparently engine damage forced it out of the fight early.

British Admiralty officials had been right, however, in estimating that a squadron of cruisers, though carrying only six- and eight-inch guns, could carry the action against a pocket battleship, mounting 11-inch guns but only slightly heavier in armor.

With the Admiral Graf Spee in harbor for repairs, thunder at sea gave way to questions of international law. Neutral Uruguay decided to extend somewhat the usual 24-hour harbor limit to give time for repairs. But after a Uruguayan naval board had inspected the disabled ship, the Spee was ordered to leave Sunday afternoon or be interned. Meanwhile, the watch at the harbor mouth maintained by the Ajax and Achilles shortly developed into a desperate gantlet for the raider when a 10,000-ton British cruiser arrived and the 35,000-ton French battle cruiser Dunkerque was understood to be on the way.

At Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated that the American nations might decide to consult about the safety zone violation. He added, however, that it had not been intended that force would be employed to patrol the safety belt.

Earlier in the week, Germany claimed a sea victory in the successful shifting of the German liner Bremen from Soviet Murmansk to a German harbor. A lone British submarine sighted the Bremen en route but did not dispatch a torpedo, because, London declares, rules of international law forbade. Berlin says that Nazi seaplanes, convoying the Bremen, forced the British submarine to submerge.

Labor Board Investigation

A new Congressional investigating body opened shop in Washington this week, and threatened to steal the spotlight from the previously much-heralded Dies Committee. It was the five-man House Committee, formed to investigate the National Labor Relations Board. With access to the confidential inter-office memoranda, the Committee was soon unearthing many a remarkable document.

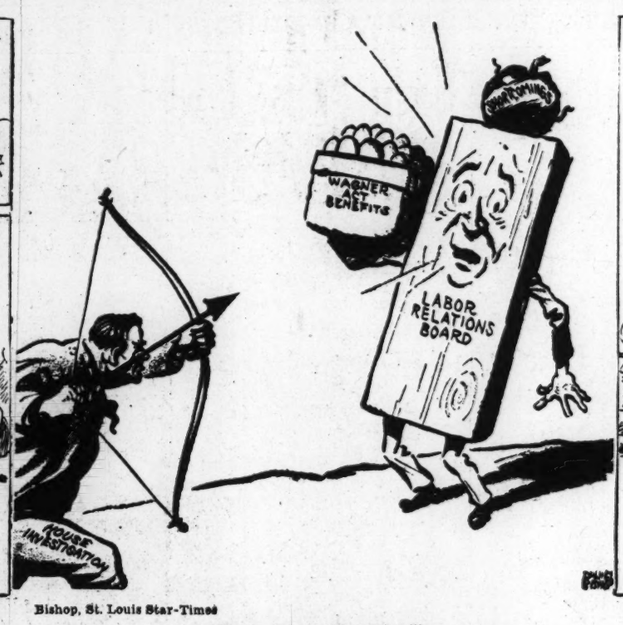
It was quickly evident that there was trouble on the Board. Dr. William M. Leiserson, President Roosevelt's latest appointee, was revealed as having made unavailing attempts to oust Board Secretary Nathan Witt. At other times he had been sharply critical of the Board's procedure in communications with his two colleagues.

Another confidential memorandum revealed that the President's son-in-law, John Boettiger, had resented a Board order against his Seattle newspaper, but had complied under protest, primarily to avoid embarrassment to the Administration. Still another memo, marked private and confidential, revealed the deep bitterness and rivalry between the two labor groups in the coal unions.

Another charge aired at the hearings dealt with a Board member's dealing with a Boston department store. Did or did not Edwin S. Smith in a letter to Filene's propose a buyer's boycott of the Berkshire Knitting Mills before any union had filed charges with the Board? At weekend Mr. Smith was on the stand explaining his attempts to end the strike.

During the four years' existence of the Board it has been subject to Congressional investigation four times. This present hearing is bound to hold up the Board's work, and cause many a moment of embarrassment to its members. But nation-wide controversy over the Board has practically demanded an inquiry; and while investigations can easily become weapons of destruction, they can also—if ably handled—provide firmer foundations for constructive building.

Carlisle, Des Moines Register
It Worked All Right for Adolf



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
"Keep Your Aim High!"

Carlisle, Des Moines Register
Ride 'Im and You Can Have Him

League of Nations Aid Finland

Peace Move: Finland made one more attempt to reopen negotiations with Russia, on Friday. In a radiocast, Finnish Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner appealed to Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff to suspend hostilities and resume negotiations. Finland will fight to the end if Moscow's aim is conquest of all Finland, he assured, but it is ready for peaceful negotiations on the principle of the small nation's right of self-determination.

In 17 days of warfare, Finland's courageous troops have stubbornly resisted a Russian horde vastly outnumbering them but poorly equipped, poorly trained and sometimes driven into battle at gun point. North of the Arctic Circle the Finns are reported in slow retreat, destroying all useful property such as the nickel mines near Salmijaervi. Southward the Finns have counter-attacked victoriously above Lake Ladoga, nearly annihilating two Russian regiments.

Aid to Finland: Meanwhile, many nations turned to help Finland, individually and collectively. Collectively, the League of Nations gave Russia 24 hours to say whether it would halt the war and negotiate with Finland.

The nations knew that this gesture, reminiscent of livelier days at Geneva, was not likely to influence the Kremlin. Premier Molotoff, however, did reply after 24 hours, declaring that Russia was not at war with the Finnish Government (the puppet regime at Terijoki). Thus rebuffed—and spurred on by Argentina, who as leader of the South American contingent had warned that if Russia did not leave the League, Argentina would—the League on Thursday actually did expel Soviet Russia.

Small neutrals close to the Russian and German giants—such as the Scandinavian nations and Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia—and nations dependent on Russian aid like China, abstained from voting. Earlier the League Assembly had condemned Russian aggression, and had asked members to assist Finland. Britain officially announced that it already was taking such action.

Individually assisting was Sweden, for another, but not as powerfully as the Finns had hoped. Sweden this week chose an all-party government, but it was a victory for traditional caution, for only men opposed to active intervention were brought in from the Opposition parties.

Possibly Sweden hesitated to assist Finland more actively for fear of what Germany might do. Now Sweden hopes against hope that the Soviet threat to its iron mines, a chief German source of ore, will lead to a Russo-German rift.

U. S. Aid: Most spectacular assistance of the week probably was rendered by the United States, where the Government loaned Finland $10,000,000, where former President Hoover stepped into the limelight to assume personal charge of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., where private funds poured forth copiously and a Finland Day was proclaimed in some states.

Politics 'Center Ring'

Last week Thomas E. Dewey pushed out ahead in the Republican race for presidential nomination. This week it was Robert A. Taft who spurted forward. In two Boston appearances Ohio's favorite son critically assayed the New Deal and found it wanting. He attacked the Administration at its weakest point—its fiscal and spending program.

Expenses should be cut $3,000,000,000, he insisted, adding that it could be done without undue hardship. The Federal budget could be balanced, he said—in, say, two years—at around $7,000,000,000. President Roosevelt some time back on hearing that Presidential-Aspirant Taft had previously urged budget-balancing, had offered a prize to the Ohio Senator if he could write a bill of particulars that would not discard any vital Federal services. These Boston speeches apparently were the Taft answer to the President. For the Ohioan was surprisingly specific.

While the President could hardly be expected to approve of Mr. Taft's first requirement—namely, a Republican Administration in Washington—he can hardly ignore the rest of the Taft program. It included the proposal that local government pay a third of relief costs; the recommendation that taxes be revised to aid business; the suggestion that government competition with private enterprise be curtailed; the hope that Congress repeal the President's power to devalue the dollar.

The third term issue raised its head again in a town hall debate between those caustic critics, Secretary Ickes and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. While the Blue Eagle General foresaw America saddled with a Roosevelt dynasty, "Donald Duck" Ickes—as the Washington newspapermen dubbed him in a griddiron dinner skit—ridiculed the nursery neophytes of the Republicans. As usual when these two get together, a grand time was had by all.

Monetary Entente

British-French co-operation was further cemented this week by an Anglo-Allied monetary accord. This pegs the pound and franc exchange rate at the present value, requires that Britain and France obstain from imposing new restrictions on each other's imports, and binds them to make no foreign loans without mutual agreement. The agreement is regarded as an outstanding personal triumph for French Finance Minister Paul Reynaud.

Britain's House of Commons delved into the question of war supplies, in a secret session. Behind newly installed soundproof doors the M. P.'s heard from the Government about Britain's supply of shells, guns, tanks, airplanes and ships.

Peace with Germany by mediation was declared impossible, when Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax rebuked the few members of the House of Lords who still talk of mediation by Belgium and the Netherlands.

Air-Battles

The war in the clouds produced a heavy encounter this week. Some 20 British bombers, possibly patrolling the German bases around Helgoland from which rise mine-sowing Nazi flying boats bound for Britain, were attacked by a larger squadron of German fighters. London says it lost three planes, downed four Germans; Berlin declares that 10 British planes were wrecked, one German.

The real air battle, however, appeared to be raging behind the scenes in the belligerents' airplane factories. Both the Allies and Germany are represented as seeking to outbuild their opponents—and more than that, to build faster and more powerful types of aircraft than their adversaries. Britain and France added to their air effort this week by ordering 470 more bombers, "made in U. S. A." from Lockheed and Douglas plants.

Americana

Wire Tapping: Evidence obtained by wire tapping—whether it be obtained from inter or intrastate communications — is illegal. So decide the United States Supreme Court this week, thus reversing the conviction of three New Yorkers on a charge of using the mails to defraud. The Justice Department had asked the Court to permit at least some wire tapping by law enforcement officers. The Court said "No."

It said "No" back in 1937 on the question of evidence obtained from interstate communications. This week's opinion extended the illegality of wire tapping to intrastate activities.

Dies and Consumers: The Dies Committee tied a red tag to the country's consumer movement in its latest report issued early this week. And for the rest of the week reverberations resounded.

One member, Representative Jerry Voorhis of California, quickly denounced the report as the work of a one-man subcommittee. President Roosevelt criticized at a press conference the way the one-man report had been publicized. Persons connected with the consumer movemen who were charged with Communism disclaimed any present or past "Red" affiliation.

Hull's Trade Program: While opposition to Secretary Hull's trade program is growing in certain sections of the country, it is running into no opposition in the White House. At a press conference the President specifically expressed his approval of Mr. Hull's efforts to increase world trade. In fact, he added, he was going to ask Congress to extend the Recriprocal Trade Agreements Act when it runs out this coming June. While it covers the majority of America's trade there are still many countries outside the Hull program.

Atlanta Pays Stirring Tribute To 'Gone With the Wind'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16—That sectional feeling is healed in the South was evidenced at last night's première of "Gone With the Wind" when the most turbulent period of Atlanta's history, with all its tender memories, brought forth no expression of bitterness, though the masterly presentation made great emotional appeal.

Mayor Hartsfield introduced the distinguished guests, and in complimenting the principals of the spectacular picture, said that Atlanta had indeed taken them and the picture to its heart.

The Governors of six Southern States, Senator William G. McAdoo of California and dignitaries of bench, commerce, and Government were present.

Miss Margaret Mitchell, the author of the book, spoke at some length saying that it was "a great emotional experience for her" and she felt it was a great thing for Atlanta to have the days of the old Confederacy brought back to them. She lauded David O. Selznick for his courage and patience in securing such a well adapted cast.

Under the glare of spotlights, more than 2,000 persons passed between gleaming pillars into Loew's Grand to see the picture that Hollywood hopes many millions are waiting to see. Their entrance and that of the stars brought here for Atlanta's first world premiere were made with a celebration that provided a neat but noisy climax to two full days that left the visitors and residents equally pleased.

With the Atlanta community fund in charge of the public sale of tickets, an effort was made to get a representative cross section of the townspeople into the small theater, while Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer saw to it that the movies, business, the press and politics were properly represented.

Wallace Supports Hull's Plan For Peace by Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace today stood shoulder to shoulder with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in defense of Mr. Hull's cherished trade agreements program which faces a long and up-hill fight in Congress this winter.

The Hull forces here are jubilant at the fresh vigor of Mr. Wallace's support for their cause, as it was publicly declared in a nationally important address at St. Paul on Thursday. Not that the first man of American agriculture had been in opposition, for he came out in favor of the reciprocal trade program at the very start, and has often made statements of general approval. It was rather that Mr. Wallace had remained relatively silent of late, giving rise to many reports that he was dubious about the agreement with Argentina, now under negotiation, and which many farm interests are opposing.

In the St. Paul speech, Mr. Wallace took his stand on the Hull side. In fact, he frankly admitted that Argentina might be given especially favorable treatment because of the great desire of the United States to establish more friendly relations with that key nation of Latin America, in the interests of consolidating a uniform peace policy in the Americas. This had been the chief point of attack of some of the farmer opposition to the Argentine treaty project. It had been charged that the State Department was using the negotiations for political purposes, and that the farmers were the victims who would have to pay the price because of increased competition from imported Argentine goods.

Farmers' Support Sought

Mr. Wallace at St. Paul said that a favorable policy toward Argentina was a reasonable attitude for the State Department. This was "valuable peace insurance," he declared. And he suggested two ways in which the farmer could be induced to support the idea.

"First," said Mr. Wallace, "if the cost (of this peace insurance, through special benefits to Argentina) turns out to be substantial, then it would be only fair and right for the nation as a whole to take measures to offset such cost. Or perhaps if any industrial interests profit substantially from increased trade with Argentina, and if it should turn out that farm interests are actually hurt, these industrial interests might very properly be asked to share their gains with the farm interests."

Mr. Wallace did not suggest any specific process by which the farmers could be indemnified for any undue injury from this "investment in good will," but obviously was of the opinion that a practical arrangement might be worked out.

Must Benefit Both Sides

Second, Mr. Wallace gave an illustration of why the wheat farmers of the United States have a particular reason to favor a friendly treatment to Argentine wheat, even in home American markets. "Both countries sell their wheat on the export market," he said, "and both would be benefited if a workable world wheat agreement were in operation to assure each country its fair share of the world market at reasonable prices." Mr. Wallace has worked steadily toward such an international agreement. "If it is ever to become an actuality," he declared, "the whole-hearted co-operation of the Argentine wheat growers will be essential.

"Can we expect the farmers of Argentina to go along with us in a world wheat agreement if we are not willing to co-operate with them in the slightest degree in our trade negotiations?

"Can we expect the people of Argentina to be interested in joining our Pan-American policy—can we expect them to join us in keeping the dictator countries and dictator policies away from the New World—if we insist, year after year, on rudely slamming the door in their faces?"

The desire for peace is very strong in the great Northwest, Mr. Wallace said, and such an argument should be particularly appealing to the people in this section of the country.

Asks Reliance on Facts

Finally, Mr. Wallace pleaded for a "reasonable and friendly spirit" in the discussion of this tariff issue where intense partisan bitterness already has gained considerable headway. He called on both the friends and the opponents of the trade agreements program for "a reciprocal understanding of their own," whereby the opposition would "keep to facts" in its discussions, and the proponents will "show the farmers they are honestly interested in the farmers' welfare by giving wholehearted suport to the farm program."

Mr. Wallace clearly is convinced that the political angles in the Argentine negotiations are worthy ones, and that Mr. Hull should be supported on this as well as other grounds. Whether he reached this decision only recently or has believed so all along is not certain.

Some weeks ago, it was generally reported here that an attack on the political phases of the Argentine negotiations in the prominent periodical Wallace's Farmer were inspired by him. Since then, facts have come to hand indicating that Mr. Wallace remains the editor only nominally, has no important interest in the periodical, and does not work closely with its editors.

Offer to Doukhobors Opens Way to Accord at Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Promise of an early settlement of the Doukhobor problem in British Columbia is seen in an action recently taken by the Provincial Legislature.

Moving to forestall foreclosure of mortgages on lands owned communally by the Doukhobor settlers, a bill has been introduced which would provide for acquisition of the land by the British Columbia Government, and resale to individual holders on easy terms in return for Doukhobor promises to observe provincial laws.

Hitherto Doukhobors have refused to conform with certain provincial laws in regard to sending their children to school and to supplying information for vital statistics. Passage of the pending bill would satisfy mortgage holders, provide for tenure of land by Doukhobors, and abolish the communal system of landholding

The 20-year-old problem of the Russian peasant Doukhobors took a serious turn when the Sun Life Insurance Company and National Trust Company, holders of mortgages on large tract of Doukhobor lands, foreclosed, and applied for an order to dispossess the settlers, on the charge that mortgage payments have been neglected.

The British Columbia courts refused to take action and a local magistrate was sued by the company for his failure to enforce the law.

The Government came to the defense of the magistrate and the Doukhobors. It refused to use its police to dispossess the settlers and produced affidavits in the courts to prove that it does not possess sufficient police officers to carry out a wholesale evacuation of the Doukhobor community Police affidavits produced in the courts declare that such an attempt would be bound to lead to violence.

The Doukhobors insisted that they have maintained their payments on their land individually and could not understand why the insurance company has failed to get the money.

It is hoped that, perceiving the Government's desire to help them in their present emergency, the Doukhobors will be willing to drop their campaign of civil disobedience to some provincial laws.

Canadians Plan New Bacon Board

SASKATOON, Canada (CP)—A new bacon and hog Board, headed by the Hon. J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, and having one member from Quebec and one from Ontario will be set up by the Federal Government in connection with the marketing of the 280,000,000 pounds of bacon which the United Kingdom has agreed to purchase from Canada in 1940, J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, announced here Dec. 13.

Mr. Gardiner also announced that an advisory committee, composed chiefly of producers, will be established to work with the bacon Board. It was the intention of the Government, by means of these bodies and the price spreads Board, under the Department of Labor, to give the producer protection from speculation and also provide him with an assured market and better prices than he might otherwise have obtained, in view of the depressed prices for bacon in the United States.

Famous Gavel Collection Wanted as Alabama Curio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A gavel collection started by Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama more than 20 years ago soon will become the property of the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director of the archives and history department and sister of the Speaker, announced proposed acquisition of the collection.

Bankhead's gavel collection began with that used by Champ Clark as House presiding officer between 1911 and 1917.

Year's Work on Chicago Tube Forecasts Opening in 1941

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—One year ago tomorrow, dignitaries and plain citizens gathered in a backyard, heard Secretary Harold L. Ickes laud Chicago's "most pretentious civic undertaking" in 70 years, and watched him poke a hole in the hard, frosted ground with a silver drill.

Thus began Chicago's $40,000,000 subway, ambitious dream of two generations.

The crowd dispersed to elevated trains, surface cars and busses, swung from the same old straps and gave little thought to how soon they'd be going and coming underground. Years of talk about a subway, against minutes of action, had nurtured a strong apathy.

But the following Monday men in overalls returned to the backyard on the near North Side. With spades and pickaxes they dug around the little scratch the silver drill had made. Steam shovels began to puff, trucks rolled back and forth and the hole grew wide and deep.

At the 40-foot depth, into it went skilled engineers, hardy miners, muscled muckers and plain but richly-paid laborers, lumber, steel, concrete and compressed air, mighty tool of the tunneler.

Work Going on Schedule

Twenty-four hours a day, except Sundays, the same routine went on. Other holes were dug in other backyards and today 2.7 miles or 35 per cent of the 7.7 mile system are tunneled.

With all tunneling contracts let and one tube finished, Philip Harrington, Subway Commissioner, said "work is proceeding on schedule and we have every hope the subway will be ready for operation early in 1941."

The Herlihy Construction Company, digging from the site of the silver drill ceremony, started tunneling April 1. The seven-tenths of a mile bore was finished Nov. 6.

F. J. Herlihy's diggings were the guinea pig of the system undertaken with PWA financial help. Work was plagued by settling of the street above, gooey soil and a fire in the tunnel.

Walls Lined With Plates

The contractor, describing the work as one marked with "plenty of grief," said it should have been a "shield job" instead of "just plain old-fashioned tunneling."

In the "shield job" method a huge "cookie-cutter" is pushed forward and the muck and clay is cut away like cheese, loaded into trucks and hauled out. The walls are lined with steel plates as the cutter pushes ahead. Fifty feet behind the cutter follows the concrete crew, laying the permanent wall on the steel shell.

One of the two lines of double tube now under construction will start at 13th Street on the near South Side, run north beneath State Street, Chicago's shopping center, to Division Street on the near north side, west beneath Division to Claybourn Avenue and northwest to beyond Halsted Street.

The other will start at Congress Street, outside the south edge of the loop, run north under Dearborn Street to Lake Street, the Loop's north boundary, west beneath Lake Street to Milwaukee Avenue and northwest beneath Milwaukee to Pauline Street on the west side.

Boyd to Take Over PanamaPresidency

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Augusto S. Boyd, First Vice-President of the Republic of Panama, on Dec. 16 made arrangements to return to Panama to take over the Presidency left vacant by the passing of Dr. Juan Demostenes Arosemena.

He said he did not know when he would go home since he would "have to get in touch with my people first."

Dr. Boyd came to New York Dec. 15 to participate in ceremonies honoring the memory of Gen. Simon Bolivar, South American patriot.

President Arosemena had headed the Republic since 1936, having been Foreign Minister seven years, Minister of Agriculture and Governor of the Province of Colon.

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British Businesswomen Ask Wartime Preference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Professional and businesswomen of Great Britain are asking that, when in future appointments are to be made to important posts, search shall be made in their ranks before such posts are given to persons who do not normally depend upon salaries for a livelihood.

Professional and businesswomen —hard hit by war conditions and not very strongly organized—have been somewhat constantly overlooked by employers during the first weeks of war, and are anxious to do all they can to make their position clear.

Recently a body of them approached the women Members of the House of Commons on the subject. A deputation, organized by the British Federation of Business and Professional Women, and representing some 30,000 members of various professions, waited upon the women Members of Parliament and received a sympathetic hearing.

War Hit Women First

Contrary to expectations, the women explained, the outbreak of war struck in the first instance at them rather than at men. Luxury trades, entertainments, the hotel business, the distributive, garment, textile and sports industries, social work connected with industrial undertakings all fell victims to the first shock of war. The professions hardest hit, they said, included those of the concert artists, visiting teachers of the piano and violin, masseuses and medical gymnasts, lecturers and dental surgeons.

Popular opinion is not yet fully educated to the fact that business and professional women depend, in these days, for their livelihood upon their earnings. There is, moreover, a disinclination to believe that women are as likely to have dependents as are men and that these dependents are often elderly parents whose needs are wont to increase. The fact that such matters are true, however, makes it necessary the women pointed out, to handle the present situation with the utmost promptness.

The members of the Federation appealed to the women Members of Parliament in regard to these things, urging the vital necessity for taking immediate and definite steps to ease conditions.

Point to Cause for Grievance

They suggested that, while admiring and appreciating the work done by volunteers during the early stages of the war, they believed that their own difficulties had been largely aggravated by the fact that paid positions had in many instances been given by employers either to inexperienced women with unearned incomes or to retired men without appropriate qualifications.

Should the Government decide in future, the women said, to appoint to posts in the national services those women who are normally self-supporting, much real suffering and hardship would be avoided.

Registers of specially qualified women have been carefully prepared, they pointed out. In the first instance, these were made at the Government's request, and it seemed therefore, reasonable that such registers should be used.

Guards in Green Enforce Law Of Cambridge in London Byway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A stone's throw from busy Holborn Circus, with its cars, trucks, buses, and big stores, lies a quiet and almost forgotten backwater which is in theory and in practise not a part of London at all but of Cambridge. This is Ely Place, a miniature town with its own chapel, its own inn, its own residences and business houses, its own government. Beyond its wrought iron gates no London policeman may enter without permission. Its residents do not pay the ordinary London taxes. Within its precincts Cambridge laws are kept.

Here three tophatted, green-uniformed guards take duty by the gates in rotation, night and day. During the night the custodian of tradition cries the hours. Until a few years ago he also used to cry the state of the weather. Then, every second Thursday, a strange little ceremony is enacted. The green guard goes to the other end of the Place and opens a doorway by some disused stables, and shuts it again, thus preserving it as a right-of-way.

This miniature city's Inn, Ye Olde Mitre Taverne, is 393 years old and it conforms to the laws of Cambridge in closing its doors to travelers one hour before the other inns of the neighborhood. Ye Olde Mitre Taverne cannot be seen from Ely Place itself, although it is part of it. It lies behind the façade of the Place, and to reach it one must pass through a narrow slit of a tunnel through the houses.

Ely Place has a history dating back to 1286, when John de Kirby, Bishop of Ely, Cambridge, had a palace on this site. He bequeathed the palace and adjoining houses to his successors. His name is preserved in Kirby Street, nearby.

In "Richard III," Shakespeare makes the Duke of Gloster remark on the strawberries growing in the gardens of the Bishop of Ely's residence in Holborn.

In 1576, part of the site passed out of the Bishop's hands, and he was forced to grant a lease of the gate-house and part of the courtyard and all the gardens for the annual rent of a red rose, 10 loads of hay, and £10. Later, Ely Place became a private residence; later still, the Spanish Embassy took over, and not long afterwards it became a prison. Eventually, in 1772, the whole of the property was transferred to the crown.

So now Ely Place has settled down to a quiet and pleasant existence under Commissioners of its own, holding within its gates a chapel which has been described as "one of the most beautiful specimens of geometrical decorated art in Christendom."

Delhi Typifies the Colorful Side of India

Dickason from Galloway

The Old and the New Rub Shoulders in Delhi

(1) Part of the business section of Delhi. These buildings on Connaught Place are constructed so as to minimize the heat in summer. (2) The Secretariat, largest of the buildings in the Government group in New Delhi. (3) The cloth bazaar in Delhi. All kinds of fabrics are sold in this colorful market. (4) The mounted guard at the gate to the Vice Regal Palace. This native soldier bears the proud title of Vice-Regal Equerry.

Western G.O.P. Hits New Deal Farm Policies

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 16 (AP)—Western Republicans, voicing strong criticism of the Democratic Administration's farm policies, outlined proposals today which they hoped might serve as a basis for platform making at the party's 1940 convention.

To give added weight to their suggestions they made final plans to launch an 11-state regional organization. Embraced would be the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona.

Criticism of New Deal policies came from speakers and committees which submitted proposed resolutions to the conference.

Final action on the suggested resolutions, which party leaders said would express the West's view on planks likely to be incorporated in the 1940 political platform, was scheduled for late in the day.

Enactment of legislation "fixing a guaranteed minimum price on crops of which we have an exportable surplus, with a domestic allotment plan for the local market," was asked by the conference's general agricultural committee.

It urged the "restoration of protective tariffs for the benefit of farm products of which we have no surpluses."

"All plans and so-called remedies" for farm problems advanced by thee present Administration "have resulted in complete failure," the committee said, asserting that "their net results have been to make the farmer almost wholly dependent upon government largess, and to destroy the independence and initiative of those engaged in agricultural pursuits."

Representative Henry C. Dworshak, (R) of Idaho, principal speaker at a public session last night, declared the Democratic Party had brought the nation "nothing but confusion and chaos" and was "not justified" in offering President Roosevelt as a candidate for re-election to a third term.

He described as "New Deal failures" the "NRA attempt to regulate industry, the AAA program of agriculture control, the attempt to pack the Supreme Court, the Administration effort to purge patriotic Democrats in Congress, and the so-called reorganization bill."

India Makes Gains in Drive To Raise Living Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Carefully planned and long sustained endeavors to raise the very low standards of nutrition, sanitation, housing and conditions of maternity and child welfare prevailing among the teeming millions in India, are slowly but surely succeeding.

This is the main conclusion that can be drawn from a comprehensive review on Public Health now issued by the Government at Delhi.

The outstanding feature of the record of the past 40 years, the report says, is the continually increasing interest which the educated Indian public is taking in the physical well-being of the people as a whole.

Very numerous welfare undertakings have been started, but lack of adequate funds has hitherto stood in the way of anything of the nature of rapid improvement.

Even today, it appears, the annual expenditure on health research is only about 10 lakhs of rupees (£600,000) or say approximately one dollar for each 100 people whose welfare has to be studied.

The main difficulty is one of poverty. The researches made, the report goes on to say, have demonstrated "the advantages of adding milk, even skimmed milk, to the ordinary unsatisfactory diet of many people."

The report adds that from a practical point of view the importance of these researches is immense, "because the nutritional state of the people can be improved only by methods which are cheap."

It is this problem of the lowness of the standard of living which has above all to be tackled, and the men and women—Indian, European, and American—who are working at it, have this difficulty always before them in the devoted efforts they are making to help the inhabitants of this vast eastern subcontinent to help themselves.

Alaskans Resist 'Dumping'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Juneau, Alaska

Arrival of Alaska's new Governor, Ernest Gruening, at Juneau, Alaska's capital, and his known policy of promoting the development of the Territory has raised the question of where and how the "need" for an increased population is going to be worked out.

Several ideas have been presented. One is the Slattery Report Plan which would organize "public purpose corporations" under which outsiders would be settled. The plan is based on early day settlements by the East India Company and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Such "corporations" would be subsidized partly by the Government and would be supervised by a new Interior Department bureau. However, most of the money spent in sending persons north would be put up by private individuals, or businessmen who wanted resource inlets in Alaska.

Little Enthusiasm

Alaskans have not taken this idea with much enthusiasm. One reason is that they are close to the Matanuska Valley Rural Rehabilitation Project, which has had hard sledding.

"If Matanuska has had to spend nearly $5,000,000 of Federal Funds to keep going over the past four years," they argue, "and the project has had difficulty under Government supervision, we will oppose any 'dumping' projects."

If proper studies can be made under acredited authorities, and if Alaskans can be placed on some kind of an Alaskan planning agency, which would pool all the knowledge of success and failure possibilities of any settlement-industrial-agricultural development —then Alaskans generally speaking, would be willing to see a small start made.

Refugee Influx

But they are opposed to a letdown of immigration bars which would permit an influx of European refugees into Alaska—as the United States contribution to the solution of the refugee problem. Such a plan is being considered in Washington, it is understood.

Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's Delegate to Congress, is adamant in his determination that no such relaxation of the immigration laws be made which singles out Alaska.

Governor Gruening's recommendations will bear weight in the solution of this northland problem. He is a trained territorial administrator, having held the post of Director of the United States Division of Territories and Island Possessions before his Alaska appointment.

Royal Arch Gunnison

New Jersey Trend Toward Unpledged G. O. P. Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16—Republican leaders in New Jersey are swinging in increasing number to the view it would be wise politically for the Garden State to send an unpledged delegation to the 1940 Republican national convention. Otherwise they feel intraparty differences may be stirred that would be carried into the presidential campaign and the general election.

The formal entrance of Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, into the presidential race, with Arthur T. Vanderbilt, of Newark, liberal lawyer and a power in the Essex County Clean Government faction, as one of his advisers, has brought squarely to the front the question of whether the New Jersey delegation shall be pledged or unpledged.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Harold G. Hoffman, one-time governor, who is making a strong bid for a return to the executive mansion here, represent the two extremes of New Jersey Republican factionalism.

Sentiment in Republican quarters is divided between Mr. Dewey and United States Senators Robert A. Taft and Arthur H. Vandenberg. A conference of leaders has been suggested as a possible means of working out a compromise.

Washington Sideglances

'Feet-on-desk' unconstitutional in Cuba—Children of Diplomatic Corps to give usual Yule concert—A yacht comes home — Diplomacy in the modern age—'Fustest and mostest.'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Footnote: American delegates just back from the Havana Conference of the International Labor Office are telling a story illustrating the flimsy stuff of which international relations are sometimes made.

Tom Moore, Canada's labor delegate, had injured his foot after his arrival in Havana and was resting it on a chair in front of him during a conference session. A Cuban employer delegate entered and suddenly burst into a flood of Spanish. "Didn't the delegate know it is against the law to put one's feet on a chair or desk in Cuba?" He wanted to know.

When the commotion subsided it was diplomatically explained that the Cuban statute dates back to the days just after the military governorship of Gen. Leonard Wood in Cuba. The American guardian of the Island always received representatives of the newly-liberated country with his feet on the desk. The Cubans jumped to the conclusion that General Wood was thus displaying domination. Foot-elevating became deeply distasteful to them. As soon as General Wood left, they outlawed it.

Perseverance: Though their friends' daddies may be in the trenches this Yuletide, youngsters of the Diplomatic Corps are rehearsing as usual for their annual "peace on earth, good will to men" international radiocast arranged by the National Broadcasting Company. Short wave will carry their childish greetings to Europe as well as to South America.

Absent from the merry little group will be the two elder Tannenberg children, whose father is First Secretary at the German Embassy. Frau Tannenberg wrote a gracious note to the broadcasters explaining her children would be out of town but would be "listening in." There are no other children at the German Embassy to take their place.

America's gain: A harbinger of the permanent return of Ambassador Joseph E. Davies to the United States was the recent berthing of his palatial four-masted yacht Sea Cloud in the harbor at Jacksonville, Fla.

A few years ago when the Sea Cloud was cutting a figure in the Baltic and North Seas, the story was told to a Congressional Committee that Mr. Davies would never bring it to this country because of the heavy taxes levied if it touched an American port. Shortly thereafter Congress repealed the boat tax along with others where loopholes had been easily found.

Now the Sea Cloud, as well as its millionaire skipper, has found a peaceful haven far away from the turbulence of Europe.

Hit and miss: The diplomatic reception at the White House the other night threw into bold relief the state of flux in which American foreign policy now finds itself.

Despite the fact that Germany gobbled up his country over a year ago, Vladimir Hurban, Minister from Czechoslovakia, was on the guest list. Mr. Hurban who refused to surrender his Legation to the Germans, still maintains it on contributions from his countrymen. Again, the State Department appeared blissfully ignorant of the more recent Polish invasion and invited Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador, as usual.

On the other hand, Faik Konitza, once Minister from Albania found himself stricken from the White House list indicating his country has been officially filed with the "has-beens" since its invasion by Italy. Also missing from the list was Edgar Prochnik, former Minister from Austria, now a college professor here.

Strategy defined: An Army officer here came across the words of Neville Chamberlain back in September when the British Prime Minister defined strategy as "the art of concentrating a decisive force at a decisive point at a decisive moment."

The officer declared that Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, hill country cavalry leader of the Confederate Forces in the Civil War, put it more crisply than that. "Strategy," said General Forrest, "means gittin' thar fustest with the mostest men."

Botanical Garden Plans Christmas Flower Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Chinese primulas, Roman hyacinths, Jerusalem cherries, hundreds of poinsettias from Mexico and a bed of chocolate-leaved begonias, known as "Indianerin," or "Indian Maid," will be chief features of a Christmas garden in the floral display house of the New York Botanical Garden. Beginning Dec. 22, the admission-free display will be open every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

U. S. Unemployment: Who Has the Answer?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Certainly no single problem confronting the American people is as urgent as unemployment—our topic for today. Estimates differ, but the round number of 10,000,000 comes up most often. This is not a new total. It has persisted since just before Roosevelt's election in 1932. All New Deal efforts at pump priming even the running up of the national debt from $22,000,000,000 to about $42,000,000,000, an increase of $20,000,000,000, has not remedied this condition.

"What is obviously needed is some more basic attack on the problem than has so far been attempted. Relief and WPA projects are fine for first aid but they don't change the permanent condition. In the meantime they do run up indebtedness until the capital structure of the country may be said to be threatened, which might conceivably bring far worse conditions than today's unemployment. So every political candidate who hopes to run for president next year must face this issue squarely, no matter what else he might prefer to consider."

Question: "Don't I remember some sort of an effort to solve this problem, in the form of a census?"

Answer: "Yes. It indicates how little this problem really has been tackled when we realize that this census was only held in 1937, after all these years of unemployment. Authorized by Congress, it was made a single-shot affair, with no provision for continuance. Its figures already are out of date—and therefore so is the census as a contribution to solving the problem."

Question: "I know it isn't basic but won't the war boom solve unemployment?"

Answer: "You might almost say 'what war boom?' Business has come to realize in the first four months of the war that whatever the boom which was expected, only a boomlet appeared. Intelligent Allied buying and a realization by American business men that war business in the end is likely to be bad business, has made such a boom help but little. During September only some 300,000 people went back to work. That was a help but 300,000 are only a small part of 10,000,000. And it won't last."

Question: "This is, of course, a world wide problem. As such isn't a long war, with its losses, likely to provide the answer, as unpleasant as that may be to contemplate?"

Answer: "Millions of the best workers in the world were destroyed during the World War, which occurred after a period of prosperity and wide employment. Yet the unemployment in the years since 1918, for the world at large, is probably the worst in human history."

Question: "Then war can be no answer. Is it, then, the old question of the machine-age, of turning out products so fast, with so little manpower, that unemployment has become permanent for millions?"

Answer: "That is a question which has never been settled. For my own part, I think the best answer is in looking at the situation from an historical perspective. We find that every decade or two since machines came in there have been serious displacements. Yet they were followed by ever greater output and employment. The motor car is often quoted. There was no motor car to speak of 40 years ago. Today it supplies work for millions in its many ramifications. Twenty years ago the radio industry amounted to a few small shops. Today hundreds of thousands make their living in one way or another through radio."

Question: "But a displacement of 10,000,000 seems a little too much to compensate for by merely bringing in new inventions—and besides these take a long time to get going."

Answer: "The key to that may perhaps be in the point you made about machines turning out goods so fast. In other words, we can produce tremendous amounts of goods. Our farmers can produce more than they can sell. Ask any of these groups and they will tell you that if you'll promise buyers they'll produce twice what they are turning out now. On the other hand there are millions in need of these goods. Obviously the question is one of distribution—not in the sense of transportation, but social and economic."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, if some formula could be worked out to achieve this, wouldn't we even exceed our present standards of living?"

Answer: "Undoubtedly. Get most of these 10,000,000 unemployed to work producing and thus able to buy more and you'd speed up research and manufacturing economies. And if your formula was sound, there would be almost no limit to the potential increase in living standards. But that formula seems to be as elusive as the one for turning lead into gold."

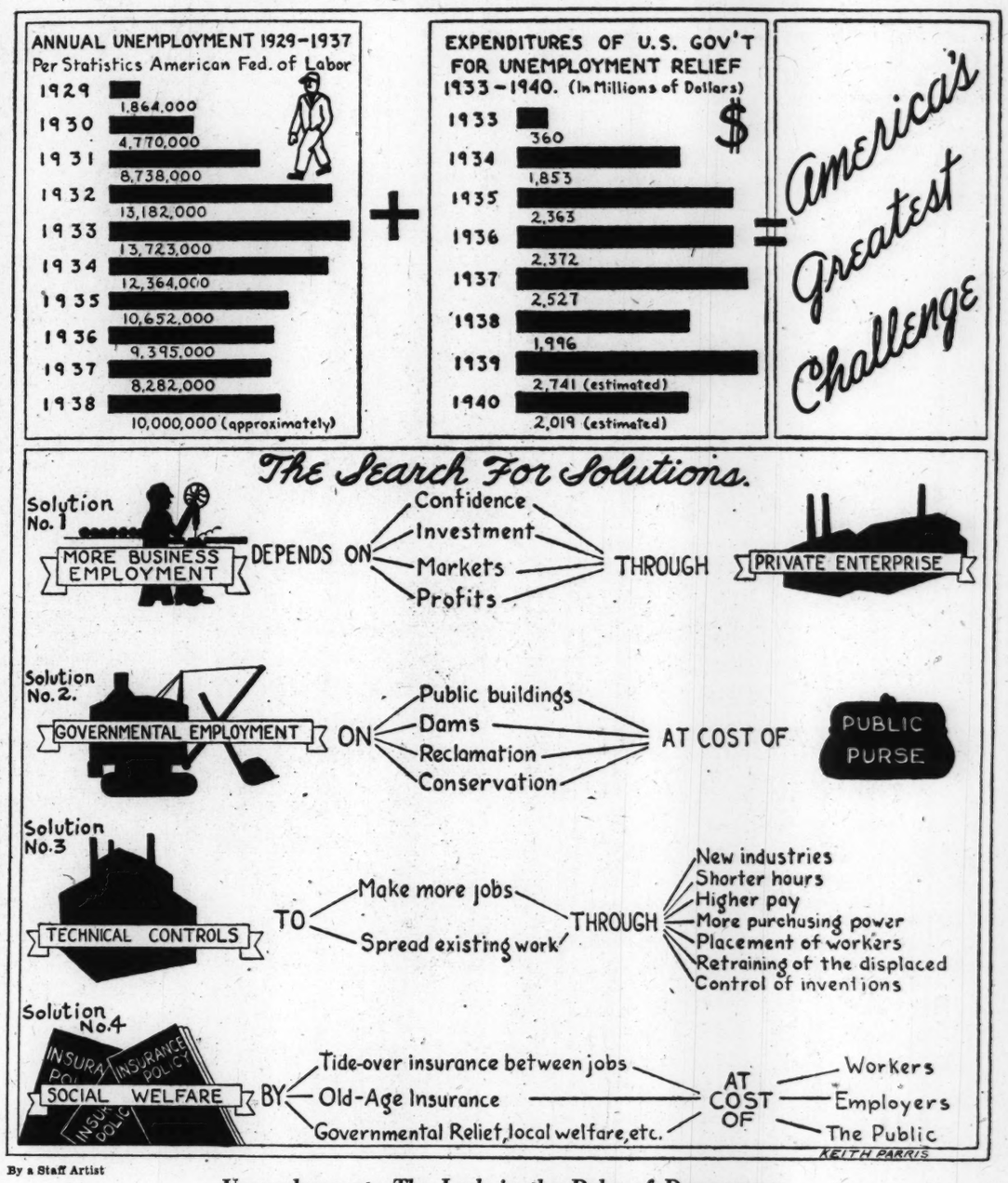
Question: "Is it true that dictatorships have done more with unemployment than the democracies?"

Answer: "Soviet Russia and Germany claim they have. Examine the facts however and you find that in Germany much of the so-called employment is work on rearmament—which cannot last forever. In Russia, you have the case of what is in effect a new country, such as the United States was 100 years ago. Its vast frontiers of industrial expansion make employment a relatively very simple thing to arrange."

Question: "What has been the Roosevelt program for meeting unemployment other than relief funds and the WPA?"

Answer: "We have asked Mary Hornaday, of the Monitor's Washington bureau, to answer that question in detail, since it makes an interesting story. So here's our guest for today, Miss Hornaday—on Page 259."

Democracy's Sword of Damocles



By a Staff Artist

Unemployment: The Leak in the Dyke of Democracy

Within a decade the number of unemployed in the United States has risen from two to ten million. Unemployment relief in less than that time has risen from practically nothing to over $2,000,000,000 yearly. Government has not solved the problem. Industry has not solved the problem. What they have not solved separately, can they solve co-operatively?

Unemployment Still Challenges American Democracy

By Mary Hornaday

Seen from Washington with an election year coming and the "war boom" deflated as a solution of the employment problem, these are the stubborn facts of unemployment in the United States after seven years of unprecedented Federal effort:

Nearly one in four American workers is still without a regular job.

One worker out of every six is dependent on the Federal Government for at least part of his support.

Each day, $9,000,000 or more is spent by governmental agencies, federal, state, and local, to care for the needy. Monthly, the figure is $275,000,000.

The Federal budget, largely because of relief expenditures, has been put "in the red," along with many local treasuries.

On a solution of this single problem—jobs—the future of Democracy in the United States may depend.

There is no official estimate of the total number of unemployed in this country today, but the two leading private compilations, issued by the American Federation of Labor and the National Industrial Conference Board reported 9,471,000 and 8,798,000 respectively in September.

The Roosevelt Administration has avoided counts of the unemployed, holding that accuracy is impossible. It took one census in 1937 which showed 11,000,000 people either totally unemployed or engaged in emergency work, but since then has kept no official record.

Roosevelt Program

Yet no official of the Administration will deny the continued seriousness and stubbornness of the unemployment problem. Nor are they looking hopefully to a war boom to provide final solution to a situation that has developed over a period of years and from a variety of causes.

In general the Roosevelt program for meeting unemployment has fallen into two categories:

1. Widespread use of Federal funds to "prime the pump" of private industry.

2. Government relief and social security to care for employables who have exhausted their financial resources.

For the first purpose, billions of dollars have been spent since 1933 for road building, public building construction, low-cost housing, gigantic dams and power plants, extension of electricity to farms, rehabilitation loans to farmers and direct loans to industry.

Billions more have gone to support the needy and their families through the Work Projects Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Farm Security Administration, the National Youth Administration and the Social Security Board.

War Boom Shunned

When the war broke out in Europe, many people believing "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," began to predict an end to unemployment in the United States. But economists soon put a damper on such hopes. "The possible effects of the present war cannot be foreseen and appraised in the light of what happened in the World War," the Department of Labor warned, pointing to a marked difference between conditions affecting employment then and now.

Many economists are even now busy trying to ward off a war boom that may collapse and leave unemployment in the same condition or worse than in 1932. The solution for the nation's No. 1 problem, they say, lies not in temporary palliatives. Booms only bring more depressions.

There have been studies aplenty in the last six years showing what happened in the American economic system to bring about the most prolonged and severe state of unemployment the nation has ever known. Numerous long-range corrective steps have been taken but no one of them can be considered a panacea nor can it become fully effective over night. Among them are:

Correction Steps

The wage-hour law. This works two ways: 1. A limitation on working hours in industry in order to spread employment. 2. A minimum on wages in order to increase the worker's power to purchase products of industry.

Concerted Federal-State efforts through the National Youth Administration and the Department of Labor to train new workers and retrain those replaced by new inventions or those who have become rusty so they will be ready to fill jobs when they become available.

Campaigns of education, through the American Legion and other groups to break down prejudice against the older worker and the married woman worker.

President Roosevelt has recommended extension of Federal lending to bring together idle men and idle money on useful public projects, but this program was shelved by Congress and may not come to life unless the war boom peters out.

If the United States counted as employed all those on government work programs as is done in Germany, then disparity between results of the Fascist and Democratic methods of meeting unemployment would be very much less than appears on the surface, Labor Department officials point out. Germany records persons in labor camps and on relief projects as employed; workers in the WPA, the CCC, and PWA and so forth in this country are counted as unemployed.

Nevertheless, employment in the United States is still far below normal. To make a job for every person able and willing to work presents a challenge to Democracy as to every form of government on earth.

The Cruelest Joke in History

Meet young Peter Loretti, who holds a red flag all day on a local WPA project. He waves the traffic past trucks as they unload. Peter has much time to think. What does he think?

"Pay-day tomorrow. Hmm. Twenty-seven fifty. Two weeks to go on that. Wonder how Mom is today? If only that job would open up at the market! Twenty-seven fifty. Thirteen seventy-five a week. No future. Anyone can hold a reg flag. Could earn maybe twenty-five a week at the market. Hustling beef. Anyway, that's better than holding a red flag. Might work up to be a salesman. Sixty a week. Hmm. They pay foremen a hundred. Why doesn't Joe write?"

Joe is the friend who promised to get Peter a job at the market.

After WPA?

A few hundred feet from Peter stands Najib Barbour, Syrian immigrant proud of his American citizenship, worn cap pulled over his ears. He is the water boy, despite his years of experience in construction work. Najib stamps his feet to keep warm. No thoughts of future advancement bother him. But there is Mariam, and the two children. He wonders how long these relief jobs will pay $27.50 every two weeks. And after that. . . ?

Three months ago, Najib dug in the damp clay far underground. There he pushed a maligned WPA shovel, and at times leaned on it because hope had gone out of him, or his food had been cut down to help Badira along with her music lessons. Badira has talent. She works hard. Maybe she can rise out of this grinding poverty. It is cold and dank there below, where Najib digs. But one day warm cars will speed over this spot, cars filled with comfortable, laughing people.

WPA Jokes

It is comfortable around our Fireside, but open the windows of your hearts and look down those smelly alleys where huddle the dispossessed. There are some, no doubt, who merit the rebuke of a WPA joke about the inevitable shovel-leaner or leaf-raker. But history records no more cruel joke than the thoughtless laughter directed toward men and women who have tried their best, and landed on a WPA roll in order to eat.

"Want to stay on this job? Mister, that's crazy. Fellows outside get twice our pay."

What is America doing, what can America do, to restore self-respect to these millions, most of them victims of an industrial system beyond their human power to control?

We know what hot, brutal answers are given to this question by social revolutionists. Soviet Russia began by smashing the former privileged classes. New privileges have arisen, and Russia is far from solving the social problem.

America has had its political Revolution, but never a social revolution that reached beyond occasional gunfire between labor union members and factory guards or the police.

Nation's Biggest Problem

Every responsible observer of the American scene points unflinchingly toward unemployment as the greatest danger before this country. It is more dangerous even than external wars. And regardless of the present war abroad, America must find a solution to unemployment. There can be no other choice. **R. H. Sharp**

What America Is Doing About Unemployment

"I have no use for a man who can work but won't work.

"I can't use a man who will work but can't work.

"Give me a man who both can work and will work."

* * *

Peering into our Fireside circle with a wise, serious, experienced gaze known to many of the great men of America, Europe, and South America over a half century, Alexander H. Williams, veteran Chief of the New York Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, thus puts the employment question in the corner of a nutshell. There is something about him that inspires the confidence of public men. Mayors, Senators, Congressmen, pour out their troubles to him. Young reporters smart under his discipline, and come out better reporters.

With Mr. Williams' formula as a guide, this is a brief score-card of efforts to solve unemployment in the United States:

* * *

The Man Who Can Work But Won't

This man is the only one to whom the WPA joke justly applies. How many of this kind there are on WPA is anyone's guess. But ability to work, and willingness to work, form only one side of the employment gears. The fully meshed gears, with forward motion, require the opposite side—opportunity for work. It is safe to say that most of the men on relief would prefer some other job, if for no other reason than the one stated by Peter Loretti: "The fellows outside get more money."

WPA is at best a tide-over. It keeps some skills alive. It fills at least the bottom of the dinner-pail for the man who can work but hasn't yet found an opportunity. As for the man who can work but won't, no one can help him until he wakes up.

* * *

The Man Who Will Work But Can't

Failure to find work springs from one or both of two basic lacks:

1. Lack of proven ability to do the job.

2. Lack of an opening.

The individual bears the major responsibility if he allows himself to remain in the first company of lackers. There are literally millions of helping hands everywhere for the man who studies himself, discovers his own talents, and then works to develop those talents. Libraries, friends, Federal and State agencies, night schools—these are only a few resources available, often "without money and without price."

Even so, available positions too often fall short of the number seeking to fill them. Here society's responsibility comes in. It is society's duty to provide openings for every individual who is able and willing to work.

* * *

The Man Who Can Work and Will Work

This is an age when most niches in our complex civilization are filled by specialists. Gone are the days when men could loll along and stumble into a good-paying job without much effort. Men today must not only do some one thing well, and keep on improving, but they must be flexible and adaptable.

The great mass of unskilled labor can move from one job to another, but this mass is often at the mercy of employers and of declines in industry.

Labor unions seek to solve unemployment by forcing society to give their members steady work at an assured wage, and to "make" more jobs. The American Federation of Labor counts 4,000,000 paid-up members, and the C. I. O. nearly this much. The unions urge shorter hours and higher pay. This view is accepted in the Federal Wages and Hours Act.

Private industry is still the only force able to absorb the unemployed, unless Government spends $16,000,000,000 a year to do it. What is industry doing?

Individual employers differ widely in their approach, but it can be said today that American private industry has worked out no concerted and large-scale solution for unemployment. Many industrialists insist that Governmental interference keeps business down.

Until business activity increases, or the existing jobs are spread by means not yet in sight, we must report that America is still groping for a solution of its greatest problem. Such group remedies as have been tried are partial and doubtful in their results. It is still up to the individual to seek and find his work with such limited aid as society can offer.

What Nations Are Doing for Finland

GENEVA, Dec. 16 (AP)—The League of Nations is acting secretly to co-ordinate supply of arms and ammunition for Finland while the Finns themselves are seeking to organize a foreign legion to fight the invading armies of Soviet Russia.

League action left Finland primarily with many promises and the help of the League staff of experts.

As the last of Assembly and Council delegates left Geneva, League officials set to work on the task which they said had secrecy as its essential character.

This was necessary, they said, because Allied supplies could reach Finland only by a combination of sea and overland routes.

Here is what Finland gained as a result of the League's resolutions:

Full co-operation of the League technical staff of more than 300 persons to arrange credits, superintend, and co-ordinate purchases, and facilitate shipment of arms;

Aid of the League's health section experts in supervising Red Cross and other humanitarian work for Finnish war-wounded;

Credits from the French for guns and munitions and from the British for planes and munitions, the amounts depending on the state of the Western Front and the success of the Finns' defense, informed persons said;

And hints that France and other nations would aid actively in forming a foreign legion for Finland.

The Polish Government in France already has assisted this last plan, it was said, by encouraging Polish pilots and ground crews to volunteer for service in Finland.

France Gets Busy On Finnish Appeal

By the Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 16

France already has started negotiating with Finland to help it with arms and munitions under the League of Nations resolution condemning Russia as an agressor, it was disclosed.

A note from Finland asked the French Government to facilitate the purchase of war material in France.

Sources close to the Foreign Ministry expressed belief that France would do everything possible to make arms and munitions available to Finland except in specific cases where it would interfere with France's own war with Germany.

Officers and many soldiers of the Polish and Czech armies now training in France were reported to have offered their services.

French Delegate Joseph Paul-Boncour told the League Council that France would send as much to Finland as its own needs permitted.

Since the greater part of France's own trained troops now are idle, it was reported in French quarters here that foreign volunteers in France would be sent to Finland if they wished to go.

Scandinavian sources here said that Norway and Sweden already had promised all facilities for transporting arms, munitions, and volunteers from their ports to Finland.

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—While the League of Nations Secretariat began yesterday to evolve secret plans for helping Finland following the expulsion of Soviet Russia by the Assembly, it is pointed out that the amount of such assistance must be considerable to enable the Finnish people to defeat the aggressor.

How much military help has already gone, or is going to Finland so far is somewhat problematical. The offices of the League in London and Paris have been ordered to organize for controlling transport and for arranging credits for arms and munitions from France and Britain.

Stories of 50 to 80 Italian planes going across Germany are evoking a measure of doubt. There are some competent observers who believe that practically no Italian planes have found their way to Finland either before or since the war broke out. The main difficulty regarding Italian planes hinges on the route. Germany well may have refused to let them pass. If they went by way of France and England, the fighter planes, though not of course the bombers, would have to be taken to pieces on arrival in England and sent by ship because the North Sea is too wide for them to fly over without refueling.

Only British Planes

Thus it can be assumed that though some 20 British fighters should arrive in Finland shortly —if they haven't already arrived —Finland so far has probably received no new airplanes since the war started unless Sweden has been able to spare some. And Sweden is in the highly delicate position of wanting extremely to help Finland, but not feeling strong enough to risk being drawn into the struggle unnecessarily.

Diplomatic observers point out in this connection that if Sweden were to start fighting Soviet Russia, Germany might conceivably think it an opportune moment to invade Sweden lest important Swedish mines, on which Germany very largely depends for its iron ore, should fall into Russian hands.

The amount of help given Finland by Sweden—and the same holds for Norway—is therefore to a large extent contingent on the amount and nature of the support these countries can expect from elsewhere.

Seeing that Britain and France already have a full-sized war on their hands, the answer to this question depends largely on other League and non-League states.

Can't Forget Own War

Meanwhile Britain is sending what can be spared. But despite the fact that the war against Germany hitherto has been mainly in the economic field, the British Government feels it cannot lose sight of the probability that the war will not always stay there. There is ever-increasing effort both to train more soldiers, airmen, and sailors, and to increase and improve the munitions output so that their arms will be ample in quantity and unsurpassable in quality. But for the time being Britain has little more than enough for its own needs, especially as it also has to remember the necessity of helping to rearm the new ally, Turkey. Hence British help for Finland is perforce limited.

Meanwhile the Anglo-French economic war against Germany seems to be meeting with considerable success judging from the increasing sternness of German measures against neutral shipping with the object apparently of "persuading" neutral states that to carry on any trade except with Germany is unneutral conduct.

German trade with Turkey has now practically ceased. Before the war one-third of Turkey's exports went to Germany. The question of payment by Germany is seriously handicapping trade with other Balkan countries, notably Greece and Rumania.

British Trade Grows

On the other hand, in all of these countries British trade activity is developing fast. British exports generally, as was announced in the House of Commons last week, are now, after the big drop in September, actually above the prewar level. This is far from being the case in Germany, where, according to statements appearing in the German press, goods for export are cluttering up the ports because they cannot be shipped out of the country.

The German reply to British economic pressure was to intensify mine and submarine activity, to which Britain replied by banning German exports as a reprisal, a move which drew, curiously enough, more official protests than Germany's unrestricted mine warfare had done. These protests, including one from the United States, are being studied and formal replies will be dispatched in due course.

It is generally assumed in Britain that not a single one of the protesting states wants Germany to win. But it is not certain what they can do. If the smaller ones did not protest they would be told they were not being neutral. If they stopped trading with Germany many of them would go bankrupt—and Germany might invade them for pursuing unneutral conduct. If they try to trade with Britain, Germany tries to sink their ships. If they try to carry German goods abroad Britain detains them.

Neutrals' Problem

Thus more and more the neutrals are being faced with the possibility of having, like Finland, to fight to maintain their neutrality. The chief question is whether they will all decide to grasp the nettle together, in which case the effects of the sting would be spread over all of them, or whether they will wait, hoping that the blow may fall somewhere else.

From this viewpoint, the League's action in connection with Finland is believed to have interesting potentialities. A group of neutrals has begun to get together to organize help for one aggressed nation. Will they end by extending similar help to others? If so, proceedings at Geneva may prove to have been a real step toward permanent world peace.

British Plane Turnout Rises; U. S. Production Aids France

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—British aircraft factories were described in authoritative reports today to be turning out warplanes at the rate of more than one an hour in an effort to assure air supremacy over Germany. After a lag in production at the start of the European war, aviation quarters said, British planes are being rolled off assembly lines at a speed well above 1,000 a month. French production, too, was mounted substantially to probably 400 planes a month.

The reports supported the statement of Britain's Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, in the House of Commons this week that "the mere numerical output of today is more than twice what it was last year."

British-French production is being supplemented materially by the planes turned out to their order by American plants. It is believed that such orders have been increased to more than 4,000 by contracts placed since the arms embargo was lifted on Nov. 4. Upwards of 1,000 American aircraft already have been delivered. More than 600 planes were completed before the embargo became effective, and about 300 others were ready for delivery when the ban was lifted. (It was disclosed in Paris that the first consignment of American planes since the embargo was repealed had reached France safely.)

How many warplanes Germany is producing in the meantime is a matter of conjecture. By some estimates, factories there are capable of an output of more than 2,000 a month. Sir Kingsley, claiming superiority for British planes, told the House of Commons that "the types now passing from the factories to the units represent, not only in man-hours of construction but in efficiency as weapons of war, not twofold but a manifold accretion of strength."

American aircraft manufacturers were dubious when Britain first decentralized plane manufacturing before the Munich truce. Latest reports indicate that the system has proved satisfactory. British military plane production approached 1,000 a month in August but slowed appreciably in September, when the output was demoralized by the mobilization of workers for military service. It rose again to 1,000 in October, and in November the production curve is believed to have mounted substantially higher.

French plane output sank almost to zero with the nationalization of the industry in the Blum administration. It was only 90 a month last January, the Chamber of Deputies was told, but subsequently it has risen steadily.

Herd of Bighorn Sheep Freed in State's Ranges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A herd of 23 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep has been added to Oregon's ranges, according to United States biological survey officials here, and have been freed in Southern Oregon's Hart Mountain area, northeast of Lakeview.

The bighorns were brought by truck from the National Bison range at Moiese, Montana.

Help for Finland Difficult

By the Associated Press

Despite the expressed willingness of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and other countries to aid hard-pressed Finland in various ways, geographical difficulties make delivery of goods in large quantities difficult.

Some of the geographic factors which have been aiding the Finns in holding back Russia's mechanized army hinder delivery of necessary arms and munitions to the Finnish troops, with the exception of airplanes which can be flown into the country.

Finland's chief hope of obtaining war materials is by shipment through Sweden and then across the narrow Gulf of Bothnia, which is dotted with Swedish and Finnish ports.

This combined sea and land route probably would be sufficient —if the Russian fleet could be kept out of the Gulf.

The Finns and Swedes have mined the waters at the mouth of the Gulf around the Aland Islands and the Finns have begun to fortify the islands.

However, reports indicated at least two Russian submarines had slipped through the Aland Island defenses and into the Gulf to harass shipments to Finland. [A German steamer was sunk Dec. 12 in the Gulf by a submarine—which several survivors identified as Russian.]

The 350-mile long Gulf of Bothnia is as narrow as 50 miles in some places and a few of Russia's many submarines could cause heavy damage.

If the Gulf of Bothnia were heavily patrolled by Russia craft, the Finns probably would be forced to depend on a long Swedish-Finnish railroad running around the Gulf to the far north.

Russian forces are already driving against the center of Finland with the reported intention of cutting this railroad. The railroad also might be bombed by Russia planes.

There are highways across the Finnish-Swedish border to the far north, but the very snows which have impeded the Russian advance would make it difficult to keep the roads in good condition.

In the far north, the Petsamo area, Finland's outlet to the Arctic sea, is reported blockaded by the Russian fleet.

The only other possible shipping route lies to the southwest by way of the Gulf of Finland, but the Russian Navy, which far outnumbers the tiny Finnish fleet, has been blockading the Gulf coast.

Foreign Students Get Yule Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Families throughout the United States are being urged to extend the hospitality of their homes during the Christmas holidays to the 11,000 foreign students now enrolled in American colleges and universities, Anson P. Stokes, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, announced today.

"War has brought great strain and anxiety to many of the students with whom we are in touch," Mr. Stokes said. "Often they are not only cut off from financial support at home, but are also unable to learn whether their families and friends are still living. Whatever hospitality Americans can extend foreign students during the holidays will prove a rich experience for them in gaining an appreciation of different life and cultures."

Colleges, International House, and Young Men's Christian Associations have been asked by the Committee to co-operate in arranging hospitality and they should be contacted by the families wishing to entertain a guest, it was announced.

The Role of German Women in the War

© International

From Fields to the Classrooms

The women of Germany are mobilized to work in the factories and fields while the men are away at the front. After work the girls study the National Socialist versions of German history and politics. Here a Nazi group leader is conducting a class in history.

How Big Is Red Army? Reserve Is Mystery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's apparent inability to carry out a "Blitzkrieg" in Finland similar to Germany's lightning campaign in Poland already has inspired reports that the Red Army —long heralded as probably the biggest numerically in the world —is perhaps actually no stronger collectively than the average of the major powers.

Since 1933 when the advent of Reichsführer Hitler precipitated a rapid build-up of armies throughout Europe, the strength of Russia's military machine has been kept secret. Guesses of pro-Russian and anti-Russian elements estimating the Red manpower at any figure between 500,000 and 18,000,000 men were tempered by the more calculated opinions of military experts who based their appraisals on either actual observation, or at least some concrete information.

Estimate of Numbers

While the effective strength of the Red Army may be contingent on a number of factors aside from actual numbers, a rough estimate of the manpower of the regular army may be drawn from these estimates.

Authoritative sources such as the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations and Capt. Liddell Hart, British military strategist, concur in placing the present numerical peacetime strength of the Red Army at 1,300,000 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. Curiously, a slightly higher figure of 1,800,000 published March, 1939, in a German military magazine was quoted without comment by Pravda, official Soviet organ.

Leading Moscow newspaper correspondents agree on a figure of 2,000,000 men, exclusive of reserves. This figure approximates the information of Maj. R. Ernest Dunphy, United States expert on military geography, that Russia's total organized army strength numbers 2,011,000 men. Various other documented sources strike an average close to these figures.

So far the war in Finland has yielded nothing to repudiate these figures. Red Army forces have not been reported to exceed much over 1,000,000 men, while latest reports than 1,500,000 first-line troops are massing for a new offensive, is the highest number so far revealed for Russian forces in Finland.

Where experts begin to differ in their estimates is in the manpower of the Red Army's reserve forces. Considerable speculation has surrounded estimates of Russia's reserve, which in 1936 was incalculably augmented when the military conscription age was reduced from 21 to 19, increasing by at least 50 per cent the number available for service in the Army. The Reserve Army consists of first reservists, between 28 and 34 years of age, and the second grouping, between 35 and 40. They are regularly called up for "refresher" courses either in the Army, or in industrial establishments connected with the Army.

Although many military strategists have struck an average figure of 12,000,000 for the Russia Reserve Army manpower, the rapidity with which new conscript classes are being completed, together with unknown membership of various other military organizations, have made this figure highly speculative.

Moscow Secret

The Ossoviachim, military organization for youths below military age, had a membership of 5,100,000 in 1930, which jumped to more than 12,000,000 in 1932, according to the League Disarmament Section. What this figure is today, is another secret hidden by Moscow.

Russia's population of 170,000,000 would, theoretically, make possible a reserve army of 12,000,000, but such an army, as some strategists point out, might prove more imponderable than a smaller fighting force.

Providing equipment, training facilities, and cadres for such numbers, not to mention the need for establishing an extraordinarily large communications system, would tax the resources of even as large a nation as the Soviet. In the World War, Russia mobilized 12,000,000 men, but stories are circulated of Czarist troops at the front in which only the front line were equipped with rifles, those behind relying on rifles dropped by comrades.

It is generally believed that the peacetime army is well equipped. Development of tank warfare units have produced nearly 6,000 tanks varying from two-men light tanks to moving fortresses weighing in the vicinity of 50 tons. The innovation of air-borne units and the fact that aviation is studied by even the Russian children, has had a big effect in building up an air force reputedly equipped with between 4,000 and 6,000 planes.

Clings to Cavalry

But as Captain Hart points out, the present Russian Army is hampered by such archaic features as the prominence given to horsed cavalry, of which it is estimated that Russia has at least 16 divisions. While many armies have supplanted horses with trucks and other motorized conveyances, the Red Army enters large masses of cavalry into tank-infested areas with small regard for varying degrees of vulnerability.

Lack of sufficient rolling stock and poor maintenance of the railroads also is pointed to as a potential weakness of the Soviet Army. Russian railroads carry about 19,400 locomotives and about 542,000 freight cars. Britain, though much smaller than the Soviet, has some 20,500 locomotives, and 636,000 freight cars. Some experts, who attribute the breakdown of the Russian Army in 1917 to a transport crisis, point out that the deficient railways undoubtedly would result in congestion with the danger of breakdown if the Red Army were to concentrate its immense forces to act in any particular area.

Even General Tukhachevsky, executed former leader of the Red Army, admitted this danger when he cautioned against counting on the rapid transfer of considerable masses of troops over so-called internal operation lines.

The result has been what many military strategists, up to the time of the Russian invasion of Finland, judged to be a defensive strategy for the army. For such inadequacies as insufficient communications and transportation would not only prove a hindrance to an offensive move, but it would also prove a hindrance to an invader, as the Japanese already have discovered in China.

County Deeds Land Toward State Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ore.—Linn County has just deeded to the State of Oregon a tract of 1,800 acres, to be added to the State's reforestation program. The territory is valuable only for forest purposes, County officials declared.

The forestry plan outlined by the State enables Counties and private individuals to relieve themselves of taxable lands from which there is no immediate source of revenue.

Poles Forced to Accept German Methods of Rule

WARSAW (AP)—The inhabitants of what remains of Poland are being taught implicit obedience to orders by the German administration in the occupied area and unquestioning respect for German official announcements and posters.

One of the first orders issued whenever German troops entered a Polish town or village was that all arms must be surrendered. Some Poles apparently were not in too great a hurry to comply. They soon had cause to regret it; houses were searched, and whenever arms were found, the owners or responsible tenants were court-martialed and executed

In some cases, Germans charge, whole villages resorted to sniping. The German authorities made short shrift of them; the houses and barns were set on fire and the inhabitants were machine-gunned.

Posters of German origin appeared one day on Warsaw walls depicting a Polish soldier who points at the ruins of Warsaw and says to Chamberlain, "England, this is your work." A Polish university student was court-martialed and given a capital sentence on the charge that she was caught in the act of tearing down such a poster.

The University of Warsaw is closed, apparently in fear lest it become a hotbed of subversive movements. Even secondary schools have been closed since mid-November it was announced officially. It probably is not amiss to guess that the decision was hastened by the fact that pupils in those schools often shouted through open windows: "Long live Poland! Long live General Sikorski!" (Premier of the Polish Government in France.)

Hostages Held

On the eve of Armistice Day, the German authorities, taking no chances on a possible observance by the Poles, seized all regular Army officers who hitherto had escaped imprisonment. The population was told they were hostages who would be executed in case any Armistice Day demonstrations were organized. The day passed off quietly, however, and the hostages were released gradually .

Affairs have become normal fastest in those sections of former Poland which the Germans regarded as "ur-Deutsch" (German to the core) and which were incorporated promptly in the Greater Reich. In Posen, Pommerellen and former Polish Upper Silesia, German street and business signs everywhere have replaced those in Polish. Branches of the Reichsbank function everywhere. German economic policies have been introduced fully. Work has been rearranged according to German plans and ideologies. The German labor front, here, too, comprises employers and employees. Every effort is made to restore prosperity to these regions. Coal and raw materials to keep the industries going are supplied as far as this is possible in war times.

The Polish language may not be spoken on the streets. Polish inscriptions have had to disappear. It generally is assumed that men who elect to become Germans but who have Polish names will have to "Germanize" their names. Thus, the Wylczynskis are likely to become the Wolfs of Posen, the Mlynarskis the Müllers, and so on.

All purchases of real estate contracted in "ur-Deutsch" regions after 1918 were declared null and void, and the owners were ordered to leave the country. At Gdynia, the Polish Baltic seaport, dispossessions were especially numerous, since this city of 100,000 inhabitants was built almost exclusively with Polish money. At first it looked as though all Poles would be ejected from Gdynia, the Corridor region, Posen Province and Upper Silesia. More recently, however, there has been a let-up. There has been no let-up, however, as far as Jews are concerned. They are being sent out to the "Jewish Reservation" in Eastern Poland.

Those Tall Building Are Not so Very Tall

NEW YORK (AP)—Mme. Magda Tagliaferro, musical ambassador of good will from France, is disappointed with the Empire State Building.

She thought it was 188 stories high.

She also:

Thinks the United States should not get into Europe's war;

Enjoys our electric lights in contrast to European blackouts;

And hopes to earn some money here for relief of French artists.

Since concert tours are a bit difficult in France now, Mme. Tagliaferro—a native of Brazil—was sent to the United States by the French Government and French Ministry of Fine Arts to show Americans—it's her first trip to this country—her excellence at the piano. She arrived Dec. 15 by Clipper plane.

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Hungry Children — Drawing by Kathe Kollwitz

Christmas Your Opportunity

Christmas is more than a time for gift giving. It i an opportunity to share with others. Will you share with the refugee children? Will you give them your love and affection as well as financial support? Hunger, loneliness and illness have claimed these little ones. Theirs is truly a need waiting to be met. The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children maintains nine children's colonies in and around Biarritz, France.

The following is a letter received from a child in the colonies by a Foster Parent:

"I am little, but I shall learn a lot. One day I shall be a man. You are an American—I am a Spanish refugee, but for what you are doing for me and for the other children you shall be repaid one day. We promise this. We will study hard and take every advantage of this life offered to us at the colonies. Many thanks, many thanks." (signed) JESUS LOPEZ.

You can "adopt" a Spanish child for $9 a month. This will enable us to take the child out of the concentration centers into our colonies. You will receive a photograph of your Foster child along with its history. You will also receive personal letters and drawings from your child.

If you cannot afford to "adopt" a child, your contribution, no matter how small, to help these children will be truly helpful and appreciated.

Our funds are cabled directly to our colonies in Biarritz, through the Chase National Bank, and safe arrival is guaranteed.

The Foster Parents' Plan is non-political and non-sectarian and has for its aim helping children. At the present time negotiations are under way to care for any children in Europe that it is possible to help. The doors of our colonies are open to all children.

ERIC G. MUGGERIDGE, Executive Secretary

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A. I wish to become a Foster Parent of a Spanish Child for one year. If possible, sex ....., age ..... I will pay $9.00 a month for one year. Payments will be made quarterly ....., yearly ....., monthly .....
I enclose herewith my first payment $.....

B. I cannot "adopt" a child but I would like to help a child by donating $.....

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....Date.....

Red Army Reports Steady Gains

By the Associated Press

Russian troops were reported advancing steadily through northern Finland on Dec. 16, but military sources said the Finns were preparing a counter attack.

However, just north of Lake Ladoga in the middle of the little country, the Finns were said to be driving Russian troops before them toward dangerous swamps.

On the diplomatic front, the Finnish Government awaited a reply to Foreign Minister Vaino Tanner's radio appeal to Russia to stop the war and resume peaceful negotiations.

Russian sources in Moscow indicated that Soviet Russia would ignore the Finnish plea. A Foreign Office spokesman said he had no knowledge of the radiocast and Russian papers did not mention it.

While the Russian Army in the north was said to be already south of Salmijaervi in their drive toward the Gulf of Bothnia, continued Finnish successes were reported in the middle of Finland.

Finnish ski troops were said to have not only recaptured Suomussalmi—less than 20 miles within Finland at about the mid-point of the eastern front—but to have cut roads connecting the Russian advance guard with the frontier. Red Army forces were driven back west of Kiantajaervi, military reports stated, and large numbers of them were surrounded in the treacherous lake area.

Red Destroyer Sunk

The Finnish High Command reported on Dec. 15 that a Russian destroyer was sunk by shore batteries in the outer Tarku archipelago. Capture of 40 Russian tanks also was reported.

Meanwhile a communiqué from the headquarters of the Russian military area at Leningrad announced that Soviet troops had occupied the town of Salmijaervi, in the center of the nickel mining area of Arctic Finland.

Salmijaervi, 200 miles above the Arctic Circle, has been the objective of a Soviet drive southward from Petsamo, Arctic coastal town 60 miles to the north, since early in the 16-day-old war.

Other Advances Reported

In central Finland, the Red Army reported an advance which it said carried its troops 86 miles from the frontier. This would place the invaders more than halfway across the Finland's narrow "waistline."

To the south the Russians said they occupied Leppasilta, north of Lake Ladoga.

The communiqué said of the Karelian Isthmus operations merely that 't'he Soviet advance was developing successfully," although the Finns said the invaders had been hurled back in that area.

Meanwhile the Finnish High Command reported that 20 tanks had been captured and others damaged in 24 hours of fighting in which the Finns defeated the Russians in the region of Suomussalmi.

Hard Task of Winning War Stressed to British People

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16 — Complacency appears to be deemed Britain's greatest danger at the present stage of the war, judging from the extent to which stress on the seriousness of the task of defeating Germany is suddenly being redoubled here. The development can hardly be dissociated from this week's secret session of Parliament when war supplies were discussed and the Government faced a barrage of questions on the effectiveness of the war effort.

The vehemence with which radio listeners were urged Dec. 14 to face the fact, "we are fighting for our lives and for our freedom" struck a unusually highpitched note compared with the normal calm tone of British radiocasts. Maj. Gen. Sir Ernest Swinton in his weekly review of the war situation was the BBC spokesman, but a similar warning line has been taken by Mr. Anthony Eden and Sir Arthur Salter in speeches since Parliament's secret session and by newspaper writers, notably Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M. P., and Mr. G. Ward Price, expert on Germany.

Must Sheer Red Tape

"If we are to beat Germany," Sir Ernest said, "we have got to take things more seriously than we are doing. We have got to put our house in order. We have got to prevent overlapping in our effort and the waste of money. We have to sheer through red tape and get a move on. May we do it before it is too late. The red light is at danger and I repeat with all the seriousness of which I am capable the words I spoke 15 minutes ago, 'We are fighting for our lives and for our freedom.' I add, once we realize that, we are bound to win."

The appeal for no belittling of the war task and no underrating of the Nazi war machine was made by Mr. Eden at a literary lunch organized by Foyle's Book Shop here Dec. 14, presided over by Viscount Halifax and attended by many prominent persons among the 1,200 guests.

Taking as his text "Towards a Lasting Peace," Mr. Eden based hopes on three objectives: First, nothing should distract the British from winning the war; second, Anglo-French co-operation should be still further extended during the war and should be fully maintained afterward; third, co-operation between members of the British Commonwealth should be brought closer and closer.

At the same lunch Sir Arthur stressed the necessity of Britain making a much greater economic effort which, he said, would prove the deciding factor in the war, and R. C. K. Ensor, Oxford historian, impressed on the audience the dangers of facing such an enemy as Hitler.

Danger in Complacency

Mr. Bartlett, in the first article since he emerged from behind the bolted doors which kept strangers away from the Commons secret sessions says in the News Chronicle, "it isn't true that we can win the war by sitting still, waiting for a fissure to turn into a breach and for the whole Nazi edifice to crumble into ruins. The greatest danger to victory today is our own complacency about it."

Further support for the view that the British people are taking the war too complacently comes from Mr. Price, who, writing in the Daily Mail contends that too much money and energy are being wasted in the crowded theaters, restaurants, and night clubs of London and the chief provincial cities. Further he alleges wasteful bureaucratic methods, and slack enforcement of such measures as gasolene restriction, under which big cars carrying one person are seen heading to the city daily.

On the other hand authorities are faced with a serious problem keeping up the morale threatened by the blackout and other restrictions, by the boredom and irritation engendered by the immense amount at present of seemingly useless work of manning innumerable antiaircraft guns, air raid posts, and firefighting appliances. Therefore any attempts to enforce the new restrictions are met with determined protests. Complacency may now be held to be Britain's biggest bogey, but boredom can't be far behind in this war which Americans have aptly called "cockeyed."

The inactivity which now marks warfare on the western front elicited even the comment of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who, on his visit yesterday to the Maginot Line, declared, "it is a matter of taste, but personally I prefer to be bored rather than bombed."

Photo Recording Aids Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Installation of photographic recording to replace the outmoded hand-written method, has reduced expenses of the office of the Register of Wills here by nearly 34 per cent in 10 years, it has been announced by the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Although the volume of business handled by the Register's office remained approximately the same —about 20,000 documents annually —the number of employees was cut from 70 to 48 between 1929 and 1938, and expenses dropped from $199,966 to $132,083. In the same period, fees rose from $282,457 to $302,651.

Idle French Mayors Refused Jobless Aid

PARIS (AP)—Out-of-work Mayors in France have no right to unemployment insurance, the Municipal Unemployment Board of Ormesson ruled.

Communist Mayor Gauthier was among his party members ousted from office during Premier Daladier's drive against French Communists

Out of work, the ex-Mayor of Ormesson applied for unemployment aid. He was refused by the ruling Board on the grounds that the mayoralty is a public privilege and not a profession.

Filmland Pets

Wide World

Shirley Temple **Peggy Lloyd**

Shirley and Peggy attend the fashionable Westlake School at Los Angeles where the annual pet show was held recently. Shirley entered her pet crocodile, and Peggy, the daughter of Harold Lloyd, exhibited her pet spaniel, Buffer of Green Acres.

Nations Try to Isolate Three Wars in World

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 16—Viewed from Geneva through the eyes of the foreign ministers, diplomats, and journalists, of more than 50 nations gathered in the League Palace, Europe at war is a very different thing from that same warring Europe as seen either from a belligerent Capital such as London or from some neutral country.

The first point of difference which emerges from this League's-eye view" is that the conflict between the Allies and Germany retreats somewhat into perspective as merely one of the three wars now under way in the world. In fact, this is so true that Richard A. Butler, Paul Boncour and other members of the French and British delegations have been working hard here at Geneva trying to keep the war with the Reich as much in the foreground as it deserves.

The second point is that at least two—and quite possibly all three —of the world's current wars are not separate conflicts at all but three fragments of the same major fundamental conflict. This being so, in the opinion of a great many observers here, there is a definite possibility that the conflagrations could merge into one.

Doubt on Far East

Few of the diplomats and foreign ministers present at the League meeting, as far as one can judge from a synthesis of countless conversations on the subject which have formed the background of official business at Geneva, have any real hopes of keeping the Allied-German and Russo-Finnish conflicts from spreading and probably combining. There was, however, considerable difference of opinion as to whether the Sino-Japanese conflict would also merge with the others.

According to the Chinese, the basis of the struggles in the East and West is identical. China is fighting against the same totalitarian state of mind, the same essential menace to civilization, as Finland and the Allies. Whether the two conflicts link up depends on the Soviets whose empire stretches right across from the Occident to the Orient.

Some experienced observers did not hesitate to proclaim their conviction that unless Russia is decisively checked in the West, it is only a question of time until Japan and Russia get together, as Germany and Russia did, on a basis of a division of their spheres of influence—alias the spoils of war—in China and Asia generally.

European Extension Looms

In any case, leaving the Far East out of consideration for the immediate future, since such development is likely to be a long-term one, extension of the two European conflicts before very long appears a virtual certainty to judge by the consensus of expert opinion now centered in the marble halls of the League Palace.

The Norwegians and Swedes, for instance—though naturally they are most careful not to put themselves on record officially on this subject—informally have made no secret whatever of their grave anxiety, that before many months have past they will have to face the ordeal the Finns are now experiencing.

The Rumanians likewise declare freely in private, despite their official optimism, that they fully expect the Soviets to demand Bessarabia, and perhaps other concessions as well, just as soon as Russia has finished in the Baltic—indeed perhaps even while the Finnish struggle is still under way, if it is very prolonged.

This feeling of concern has been made the basis here at Geneva of a certain amount of joint propaganda by the Italians and Germans, through their journalistic delegations at the League, in favor of the Allies abandoning the conflict with the Reich to take up a sort of crusade against the spread of Bolshevism. With the exception of a very few individuals, however, this whispering campaign has gained no authority whatever. The British and French regard it as merely part of the old efforts to drive a wedge between them.

Hungary Deeply Concerned

Neutrals who have the Reich as their neighbor instead of the Soviets are not less concerned about the prospects of the conflict spreading. The Hungarians are perhaps the most immediately worried. They are apprehensive lest the Nazis and Soviets decide to collaborate and move simultaneously against them and the Rumanians. In fact many Balkan observers here believe this double coup is already planned and blueprinted as the next big totalitarian move on Europe's wartime chess board.

Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland are keeping very quiet. Their diplomats here at Geneva are pointedly cautious, irreproachably neutral. This silence is perhaps the most eloquent of all. The Dutch, the Belgians and the Swiss are virtually on a war footing. Here along the shores of Lake Leman, with the snow beginning to fall, the carefree winter sports atmosphere that cught to prevail seems far away. Like the sturdy lowlanders of Belgium and the Netherlands, the hardy mountaineers of Switzerland are watching and waiting, prepared for anything.

The final point that appears when warring Europe is viewed from the Genevan outlook is that role of the Americas looms larger than it seems to from Paris, London, or Amsterdam, for instance.

American Action Vital

This is partly due to the fact that the League at present is little more than a soundingboard from which verbal and moral protests against aggression can be launched with particular volume and effectiveness, and that South American members of the League have been especially forward in voicing these protests—from a safe distance, as some of the European neighbors of the Reich and Russia have not failed to point out.

In part, however, this clearer view of the American aspect is due to realization of the big part the Western Hemisphere has to play in current wars. The Far Eastern angle, for example, comes into better perspective here at Geneva, and the Chinese lose sight of the United States' stake in the Oriental upheaval.

More especially though, it is because the magnitude of the issues underlying the present conflicts is perhaps more apparent at Geneva, scene of the world's attempt at something better, that the importance of the American role is appreciated. Without the United States the League failed. War prevailed. This time Europe's wars may or may not be won without the United States. What is more certain than ever, in the eyes of Geneva, is that peace cannot be won without the United States.

Shakespeare's Signature

There are seven authenticated signatures of Shakespeare in existence.

Reich to Get More Oil By Rumania Pact

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 16 (AP)—A new German-Rumanian trade agreement providing for increased oil shipments to Germany is being signed here today.

The precise terms of the pact were closely guarded, but it was learned authoritatively that Rumania would supply Germany about 1,240,000 tons of petroleum annually, almost one-fifth of Rumania's total production.

Under this arrangement Germany would get 300 carloads of oil a day but the question of transportation remained unanswered since Rumania is experiencing a freight car shortage.

Prolonged negotiations on the agreement ended last Wednesday when Rumania announced that in addition to increased oil shipments the German mark would be given an 11 per cent higher valuation in clearing arrangements between the two Nations.

For clearing purposes the value of the mark was raised from 40½ lei to 46. [The Rumanian lei currently is quoted at 1 cent.]

The Rumanian state steamship company has ordered its vessels plying between the Black Sea and the Near East to reject cargoes which might be transshipped to Germany.

Netherlands ships were reported following a similar policy to avoid entanglement in the Allied Contraband control system.

Raid on Spanish Refugee Office In Paris Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—A despatch protesting against what it charged was a raid by French authorities on its Paris offices has been sent to Count Rene de Saint Quentin, the French Ambassador in Washington, by the Spanish Refugee Emigration Relief Campaign, the Rev. Herman F. Reissig, Executive Secretary of the campaign, announced here today.

Mr. Reissig charged that the raid was made on Dec. 5 and that the French authorities seized all the money and documents on hand, including the general card index of all Spanish refugees in France, greatly hindering, if not altogether stopping, the continued emigration of Spanish refugees from France to Latin-America.

Mr. Reissig said that it was feared that the raid presages a forced return of the Spanish refugees to General Franco's Spain, since it is reported that the Spanish Nationalist Government has been putting great pressure on Paris to bring this about.

Declaring that the refugee service has carried on excellent relief work and had sent 10,000 Spanish refugees to friendly countries during 1939, Mr. Reissig has called upon President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and numerous organizations in this country and in Latin-America to take action which will lead to the reopening of his organization's Paris offices.

Mr. Reissig said that he did not believe the raid was in any way connected with a recent action by the French Government against Spanish refugee groups charged with illegal communist activity, and declared that his committee tended strictly to the job of aiding Spanish emigration.

Freedom of Ship Granted on Liner To Tourist Class

ROME (AP)—Italy's near-monopoly of trans-Atlantic passenger travel is keeping its ocean liners busy, but war-time passenger rates have practically eliminated the first-class traveler.

Tourist class fares, due largely to increased war risk insurance rates, are approximately the same as former first-class fares. Consequently, those who usually traveled first class now buy tourist passages and many who ordinarily would have gone tourist are traveling third class.

Because of the scarcity of first-class passengers the Italian liner "Saturnia" on its last west-bound trip dispensed with the top class entirely making the ship available to tourist class.

Royal Carpeters Make Army Warm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Scottish firm which made the seamless gold carpet reaching from the choir stalls, past the Throne, and up to the altar in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation has adapted part of its plant for the production of regulation army blankets.

This firm, which also made the carpets for Government House, Canberra, is one of several Scottish companies of world-wide reputation which are assisting industry's war effort by turning over from the production of the world's finest carpets, to making blankets for the forces.

Lost-Found Articles In Paris Take War Turn

PARIS (AP)—Even at the Paris lost-and-found bureau the war makes a difference.

Attendants say that before Sept. 2 the most common articles on their shelves were umbrellas and keyholders.

Now it's trench helmets and gas masks, left in subway stations, autobuses and on park benches by forgetful poilus.

France Depopulates Border Provinces

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—For centuries the inhabitants of France's eastern marches, the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, lost after the Franco-Prussian War, regained after the World War, have had to pay the penalty of living on the frontier of two peoples which have not always lived in peace. Again and again their towns have been fought over, their fields have been ravaged by the passing of German and French armies.

Although large-scale war has yet to begin on the French eastern frontier, the people of Alsace and Lorraine have been the greatest sufferers so far in the present conflict. For, simultaneously with general mobilization, most of the people of Alsace and Lorraine (now organized in the three French Departments of the Moselle and the Upper and Lower Rhine) received military orders to evacuate within 48 hours. At the time, there was a widespread exodus from Paris, although compulsion was not applied in the Capital as it was in the border provinces.

As railway traffic was taxed to capacity by the mobilization, refugees from Alsace and Lorraine, of whom there were almost a million, were only allowed to take with them about 70 pounds of luggage apiece. Thus they were obliged to start anew in the homes of strangers without extra clothing, kitchen utensils, bedding and blankets. Although inhabitants of each evacuated city or village were told where to go, there were no adequate preparations for their reception. Some towns, notably Perigueux, Capital of the Dordogne Department, in Southwestern France, received a disproportionate number of refugees.

Return to Paris

Fugitives from Paris fared better, because most of them had friends or relatives with whom they could stay in the country. Moreover, as weeks and months passed without any of the dreaded bombings, Parisians began to return home in large numbers, despite the rather half-hearted warnings of authorities. But there was no such opportunity for the people of Alsace and Lorraine, because their homes are in the military zone, where the entrance of civilians is strictly forbidden.

The beautiful City of Strasbourg, Capital of Alsace, which is connected by a bridge with the German town of Kehl across the Rhine, has become a ghost city, except for the garrison and the military police who guard it. Most of its inhabitants have moved to Perigueux, which, with its population of 30,000, had to receive 80,000 refugees.

This crowding in of newcomers amid the general dislocation of war created a host of problems. Neighborhood bakeries which formerly had supplied 100 families, for instance, were required to provide bread for 3000; and quite often the bakers and assistants were mobilized.

The housing problem was formidable. Strasbourg department stores, banks, and insurance companies already had rented some of the larger buildings. Refugees quickly filled the few hotels, then all available rooms in private houses and finally spread out into stables and barns. When these were all filled, they moved into neighboring villages. Winter was approaching; means of heating the improvised lodgings in stables and barns had to be found; a million blankets were called for. The American Red Cross contributed 10,000 of these. There were hundreds of thousands of hungry mouths to be fed and schools had to be opened for the tens of thousands of new children.

Different Language

This huge transplantation of families and communities was more difficult because the newcomers spoke what was virtually a foreign language to the natives of Perigueux, who speak French with a strong Gascon dialect. The Alsatians, on the other hand, have what is almost a local language or patois of their own, a mixture of French and German, which symbolizes their geopraphical position on the racial borderline between France and Germany.

Employment could not be improvised overnight. The mines and munitions factories where additional labor was needed because of the war were not near Perigueux.

A number of private organizations undertook to improve the lot of the refugees. The Red Cross, representatives of women's, teachers' and social welfare groups tried to co-operate in placing the refugees and looking after their immediate needs.

But the plight of the Alsace-Lorraine evacuees was too serious to be relieved by private effort alone. It commanded recognition as France's No. 1 social problem connected with the war. The Government, therefore, created a special department to look after refugees and appointed as its head the Vice-Premier, Camille Chautemps, a former Premier and a close political associate of Premier Edouard Daladier.

M. Chautemps immediately repealed a bureaucratic ruling which had inflicted unnecessary hardship, requiring refugees to live in towns and villages to which they had been assigned. He gave them permission to live wherever they chose, outside the Army zone, preserving the right to draw their refugee allowance of 10 francs (a little less than 25 cents) a day.

The school problem called for tact and knowledge. Whereas education in France is entirely secular, the people of Alsace-Lorraine are mostly Roman Catholics and are accustomed to having the priests give religious instruction to the children in schools.

At first it was thought that the dispersion of the Alsatians would facilitate their absorption into the general French scheme of things. But because of their distress as refugees, they were more anxious to preserve their customary faith and customs. So a compromise was worked out on the school question. Where there are fewer than 15 Alsatian children in a school these will receive religious instruction after school hours. Where there are more than 15, religious instruction, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, will be provided during school hours.

Two Neutral Ships Sunk

By the Associated Press

Two Norwegian steamers struck mines and sank off Britain's northeast coast Dec. 16 with ten men reported missing, seven injured and 30 rescued.

They were the 1,907-ton H. C. Flood and the 1,264-ton Rangi. Six of the Rangi crew were missing.

Sinking of the 1,499-ton Swedish vessel Ursus was disclosed when 11 survivors of her crew of 20 reached this port aboard the Netherlands steamer Brinda.

It was not known whether the vessel had been torpedoed, or had struck a mine.

At the same time the British Admiralty announced Dec. 15 the trawler James Ludford had been sunk by a mine.

The British tanker Atheltemplar, 8,939 tons, was reported to have been seriously damaged by "enemy action" off the east coast Dec. 15.

The big tanker's crew were reported taken aboard another vessel.

Sinking of the British freighter Harfry, 909 tons, off Dunkirk, France, after a collision with the Portuguese freighter Luso, 6,207 tons, was reported Dec. 15 on the arrival of the Luso here. The Harfry's crew was saved.

The mining and burning of the 8,900-ton British tanker Inverlane was disclosed Dec. 16 when seven survivors of her crew landed on the northeast coast of England.

German Ship Taken

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 16 (AP)—The British cruiser Despatch was reported moving northward off the Chilean coast today with the 4,930-ton German freighter Duesseldorf as a war prize following its capture yesterday off Caldera, 360 miles north of Valparaiso. First reports indicated the Duesseldorf had been sunk instead of captured. The vessel is reported loaded with oil.

Achilles Reports

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Admiralty announced that four members of the crew were killed and three wounded aboard the British cruiser Achilles in Wednesday's battle with the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

McNutt Is in Doubt On Roosevelt's Signals

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President next year if President Roosevelt doesn't run, frankly admits he's in the dark on his Chief's third-term intentions.

Speaking here Dec. 15 at the annual Indiana University football banquet, the former Hoosier Governor said: "You don't know whether the quarterback wants you to carry the ball or to run interference."

Hitler Presents Bus To Yugoslavia Town

VARAZDIN, Yugoslavia (AP)—Hitler has presented the town of Varazdin with an autobus.

The gift is in recognition of the hospitality the town accorded Austrian Nazis who fled there after the assassination of Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss in the attempted Nazi putsch in Vienna in 1934.

Paris SHOPS
KEEP OPEN
BRILLIANCY OF IDEAS
COUNTERACTS BLACKOUT

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NLRB Member Denies Attempts at Boycott

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, was directly charged by a member of the House Investigating Committee with efforts to promote a buyers' boycott of a knitting mill where a strike was in progress, three months before the Board itself took jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Smith hotly denied the charge, which was the first open clash between a member of the Committee and a Board member.

Representative Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio was the Congressman making the attack. Correspondence had been introduced showing that Mr. Smith had kept in touch with Louis E. Kirstein, Vice-President of Filene's Department Store, where he was formerly Personnel Manager, bringing to his attention efforts of the Union at the Berkshire Knitting Mills, at Reading, Pa. to enlist larger buyers in a boycott of the Berkshire products, made under allegedly low wages. The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the union involved, admitted it did not have a majority representation in the company's employees.

Soliciting Charges?

"Is it your idea that the Board should go out of its way to solicit charges?" demanded Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, pointing out that Mr. Smith had interested himself in the case before official action was taken.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Smith. "But I don't feel that the Board is bound not ever to attempt to mediate."

"Well, they did it in this case, didn't they?" interjected Edmund M. Toland, Committee Counsel.

"I don't see any indication of that," retorted Mr. Smith. He argued, however, that when a "big strike was going on" it is permissible to attempt to mediate it. Maj. Stanley Root, the Regional Director who made reports to him, Mr. Smith said, was co-operating with an official mediator.

"The policy of the Board now," he continued, "is pretty definitely to keep out of strikes where no charges are filed."

"What was the policy then?" demanded Mr. Toland.

"It was then the policy of some of the Regional Directors to intervene on their own initiative. We have discouraged that practice."

Charges of Pressure

"You were interested in the strike not only for the purposes of mediation, but in order to bring economic pressure to bear against the company?" asked Representative Halleck.

Mr. Smith denied this hotly.

"But you did decide to attempt a boycott by writing to Filene's?" said Mr. Routzohn, more sharply than at any previous question from a Committee member to a Board member.

"I did not decide to attempt a boycott," cried Mr. Smith.

"Well, that's where you and I differ," replied the Congressman.

A little later Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, called the other four committee members into one of his frequent huddles apparently to calm the two Republican members. Mr. Halleck brought the incident to a close when he demanded, "Do you think in view of what has gone into this record, that you were competent to sit as an impartial trier of this case?"

"I certainly do," responded Mr. Smith. He repeatedly asserted he had made no effort to aid the boycott proposed by the union; what he had tried to do, he continued, was to call to the attention of an old and sympathetic friend, Mr. Kirstein, the situation that existed in the hope that his intervention might settle the Pennsylvania labor controversy.

Other evidence showed that long before the Board was called in to the costly sanguinary Berkshire strike, involving one of the dominating units in the industry, it had taken a continuous interest in the proceeding.

Feast for Lovers of Art

Courtesy Philadelphia Museum of Art

Drawing Room Valued at Millions of Dollars

Unexcelled examples of paintings, tapestries, rugs and sculpture, the bequest of Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice, have been installed in a special room and made available for public view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, through the generosity of the Rice heirs.

Yarnell Links Peace in East To Free China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—The first essential factor in any permanent solution of the Far Eastern situation is that there must be a stable and independent China, free from foreign influence and aggression, according to Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, United States Navy, retired.

Admiral Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet during the tense years between the outbreak of undeclared war between China and Japan and his retirement from active service last month, along with William A. Castle, former Ambassador to Japan and one-time Undersecretary of State, and Dr. Walter Judd, medical missionary in China, spoke at America's Town Meeting of the Air, radiocast over a nationwide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company here last night.

Dream of Empire

"The second factor," Admiral Yarnell held, "is that the Japanese Government, and Army, must be convinced that the dream of establishing by force of arms a great empire in the Far East, self-contained in markets and raw materials, is futile and unattainable.

"A third factor is that Japan must be assured in time of peace of access to markets and raw materials on an equal basis with other nations. Sudden and discriminatory tariffs imposed by other nations furnish the militarist element in Japan with their best argument that these sources of markets and raw materials should be within their own empire to insure national safety and welfare.

"In the Far East, including India, there are 1,000,000,000 people—half the population of the globe. If such a market were assured Japan without discrimination, it should meet her needs for years to come. This nation also should give the problem of tariffs and markets sympathetic consideration whenever Japan announces abandnment of her present policy of force and her willingness to enter into discussions as to a fair settlement which is so vital to their future welfare."

New Trade Agreement

Mr. Castle said that since conditions between this country and Japan had improved recently, it was the duty of the Department of State "to initiate immediately negotiations looking toward a new trade agreement."

"That doesn't mean," he added, "that we need to give up any of our just demands. It would show Japan that our purpose was exactly what we said it was last July when we denounced the treaty; namely, that we must have a new treaty to meet the demands and strains of a new situation. If these treaty relations are permitted to lapse, even for a time, there must be injury to the domestic economy of both countries."

Dr. Judd appealed for this country to stop furnishing armaments and supplies to Japan, "which alone enables her to destroy China, in violation of the very treaty we sponsored and persuaded China to accept."

Air Lines Report Gain In Traffic and Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Years of study, planning, and patience with annual deficits have brought their reward to the air transport industry. As the year draws to a close the major air lines of the United States are delighted to find in the records of the Air Transport Association here that 1939 is the best year in their entire history.

It's the best in many ways, according to Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Association. More people travelled the airways, more men were employed to handle the traffic, bigger profits were made, and a new safety record was achieved.

Here are some of the gains recorded:

This year the 17 companies in the field flew 880,000,000 passenger miles as compared with 635,000,000 in 1938. They also carried considerably more mail and express.

They now employ 14,200 persons as compared with 13,309 at the end of 1938.

Passenger Revenue Up

The proportion of revenue derived from passengers went up. Five years ago the ratio was 30 per cent from passengers and private freight; 70 per cent from mail. Last year it was 60 per cent from passengers.

Profits promise to be considerably above the $600,000 made by all domestic lines last year, and that figure, although small, was a pleasing contrast to the average $2,000,000 loss experienced annually for several years previous to 1938.

Safety was greatly increased. The air lines completed 500,000,000 passenger miles in the seven months preceding Nov. 5, 1939, without injury to any person. This achievement was recognized by John Stilwell, President of the National Safety Council, as outstanding for any mode of transportation.

Still Many Problems

Of course the industry does not think all its problems are solved. It agrees with Thomas Hardin, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority's Air Safety Board, that there is plenty of work ahead. Airports need expansion, more research needs to be made in the new heavier planes, and more needs to be done in establishing uniform flight technique, uniform maintenance procedures, and uniform weather limitations, said Mr. Hardin in a talk here, and the Air Transport people do not question the soundness of his statements.

But they are taking a little justifiable pride in what has been done to improve the industry in 1939. Their progress, they point out, was not due to luck or just "general conditions." Many people worked to improve the air transport industry, and their efforts brought results.

Officials, in reviewing the year, find a number of specific causes for this year's black ink record in which 16 of the 17 major air lines made a profit in 1939, in contrast to five seamy years previous to 1938.

Co-operation Stressed

First, the Civil Aeronautics Authority has gone to work. Established in 1938, it has proved, according to Mr. Barker, that it is possible to have mutually helpful relations between a Federal regulatory body and an industry.

Second, a joint advertising campaign carried on by air lines and aeronautical manufacturers helped business.

Third, machinery for collaboration within the industry was set up in the formation of the Air Traffic Conference Division of the Air Transport Association.

Fourth, further collaboration within the industry was made possible by signing by all the major air lines last November, of an arbitration agreement after about two years of preparation. This is administered by the American Arbitration Association and promises to standardize many practices and make possible mutual use of equipment.

Fifth, an important step in keeping down costs was made when the air lines decided to turn from the proposed super-planes, the DC4s, to a more moderate style of four-engine plane carrying 40 instead of 50 passengers.

Pitcairn Needs Help, Byrd Finds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd reported to the Navy Dec. 15 that his Antarctic Expedition found 200 inhabitants of lonely Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific to be in a sad plight because of the European war.

The Islanders, many of whom are direct descendants of mutineers from the British sailing ship Bounty, were suffering from food shortage. Some of them were in rags.

The North Star, Antarctic Expedition flagship, visited the island en route from the Panama Canal to Dunedin, New Zealand.

Chief Magestrate Richard E. Christian told Admiral Byrd that there had been no passing vessel since Oct. 24, because the war had disrupted Pacific sailing schedules. The breakdown of the Island's one radio transmitter had prevented an appeal to British authorities at Suva, Fiji Islands.

City Parking Lot for Shoppers Only Helps Downtown Trade and Property

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—To encourage downtown shopping here, city officials and merchants have put their heads together and constructed a "shoppers only" parking lot in the heart of the business section. Several more are planned. There's room in the new lot for 400 or more automobiles. It is paved, lighted, equipped with an attendant's office, drinking fountain, and comfort station.

No charge is made for the first two hours of parking. For the third hour 10 cents is charged, and five cents an hour thereafter. Evening parking is free. The special charge is to prevent business people from leaving their cars in the lot all day, crowding out shoppers.

The downtown parking lot was the result of a three-year study made by city officials and merchants when it seemed lack of places to park was causing people to stay away from the downtown business district and shop in outlying, less crowded neighborhoods. Parts of the business district, the study revealed, had been depreciating in value for 15 years, and a reduction in assessed valuations was imminent. So municipal parking lots were planned.

Since the lot was provided, one piece of property—a 60 by 120-foot building formerly used as an auto repair shop—has been leased for two years at a price $3,000 above what it had brought the previous two years.

According to the International City Managers' Association, 33 cities of 100,000 population, or less, provide their citizens with off-the-street parking facilities.

Danes Defy Reich Pressure on Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Alleged pressure on Danish newspapers to revise their editorial policies in a pro-German direction or forfeit orders for German advertising, was disclosed in a recent resolution of the Danish Advertising Association here.

The resolution, which was circulated among members of the Association, drew attention to German agents charged with deliberately setting up offices in Denmark for the purpose of buying advertising space in Danish newspapers in order to gain influence over the newspapers' editorial policies. Several newspapers already have indicated their intention of rejecting the advertising.

A German-controlled office in Copenhagen was described as having more than £100,000 in cash already placed at its disposal for the purpose of buying advertising space.

Amazing Louis XVI Treasures On View in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 — The Louis XVI drawing-room, considered by many authorities to be the most beautiful room of its type in the world, and valued at $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, the bequest of Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice, was opened to the public today at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The room and its contents, which, by the generosity of the Rice heirs, has been installed at the Museum, comprises tapestries, furniture, sculpture, carpet, lusters, and Sèvres porcelains, not only all superb examples of their kinds, but uniting in an ensemble which can hardly be surpassed.

The sculpture represents three of the outstanding French masters of the period. The bust of Madame La Pouplinière, signed by Jean Baptiste Lemoyne (1704-1778), is dated 1769. Lemoyne was at his best in his portrait busts, direct and lively, as in this excellent example.

Claude Michel, called Clodion (1738-1814), is the author of three terra cottas. Each bears his signature and one the date 1798. No other master captured so successfully alert and playful movement, as in the two large groups of Bacchus and Ariadne, and in the charming infant satyr.

Choice Tapestries

The tapestry set of the story of Psyche was made at the Beauvais factory in northern France, from cartoons by Francois Boucher (1703-1770). Among the sets which he designed for Beauvais, the first was "Les Fêtes de Village à l'Italienne," of which the Museum has the great ensemble of four scenes in one, woven in 1737 for the Hôtel de Soubise. This was followed by "Histoire de Psyche," which went on the looms in 1741, and continued to be woven until 1770. Only six sets are known to have been woven, one, formerly belonging to Sir John Murray Scott, being that in the collection of Mrs. Rice.

The Savonnerie carpet, one of the rarest of all items in the collection, was made during the reign of Louis XIV, while the Manufacture Royale was under the direction of Lebrun. A series of such carpets was executed for the Grande Galerie of the Louvre, and a few were made as presents to the other sovereigns. In the center of the Rice carpet are four groups of linked Ls and crowns surrounded by acanthus foliage and scrollwork, and at each end medallions containing a globe and crown with the inscription, "Nec Pluribus Impar," the King's device.

Sèvres Porcelains

The collection of Sèvres soft-paste porcelain is of supreme excellence and represents the finest periods of its manufacture. The future royal porcelain factory was opened at Vincennes in 1740 and several of the pieces, with turquoise glaze, date from this early period. In 1745 royal patronage was granted and in the succeeding years many important designers and decorators joined the staff.

During the 1750's the rose glaze was developed. An outstanding group may be seen in one of the wall cases. This remarkable assemblage of "rose du Barry" is balanced by another equally distinguished group of turquoise blue. Other pieces of the first importance stand throughout the room, such as the vaisseau à mat decorated with apple green glaze, which dates from the 1760's, as do the pair of turquoise-glaze "vases antiques ferres a cartouches." The pair of tall turquoise urns and covers, with classical medallions, are of a somewhat later date and resemble those given by Louis XVI as diplomatic gifts.

Japan Bartering Made Goods For Chilean Nitrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—One of the first signs of Japanese wartime expansion in the South American market is the announcement that it will both increase and advance its contract purchases of Chilean nitrate. Extra shipments amounting to 50,000 tons will soon commence and these, in accordance with the barter conditions of trade between the two countries, will be paid for in merchandise. Textiles, automobiles and chemicals are mentioned as probable imports.

Outbreak of war was succeeded by immediate Japanese inquiries into southern import opportunities, though these, for the majority of Latin states, have to be studied in conjunction with raw material buying because of controlled exchange. Japanese dumping in the early 'thirties brought about this control.

Japanese buyers have appeared in greater numbers on the Brazilian and Peruvian cotton markets, soliciting Argentine wool and Chilean minerals. This sphere is especially attractive because shipping, whether on the east coast route, via South Africa or across the Pacific to the west coast republics, is largely immune from war dangers for neutrals. It is officially announced that extra steamships will be placed on both routes.

Japanese exports consist principally of cotton goods. Total trade with Latin America in 1938 was approximately $25,000,000. That was only little more than half of the 1937 total. Barriers against Japanese imports and the effects of the "China episode" partially accounted for the decline, but, if wartime opportunities expand, it is optimistically calculated that the 1937 total, which was a record, will be equalled and passed.

Formerly some southern concern used to be displayed when the Japanese publicly surveyed their opportunities in the South American market. The war has transformed this attitude, where it existed. All trade is welcomed in these days of curtailed shipping.

Argentine Public Opinion Swings Openly Behind Cause of Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although this country is officially neutral, opinion is solidly and openly with Great Britain and France. Leading newspapers, such as La Prensa and La Nacion, as well as practically all of the non-subsidized organs, give preference to the Allies' version of the war. Their editorials consistently attack Nazi policies.

There was an example of the strength of public opinion when it was proposed that more than 100 Chinese seamen aboard three German merchantmen should be repatriated aboard the Japanese steamer La Plata Maru. The Government finally ruled the Chinese should remain in Buenos Aires until they could be sent home on a neutral ship.

Extension of the British blockade to German exports required a formal protest, but Argentines were satisfied with the way its Government handled the problem. It sent protests to the British, French, and German Embassies protesting against the illegal employment of mines and the resultant Allied reprisals. Argentina reserves all rights and will tackle each question as it arises.

Brokers report enhanced interest in Argentine peso securities since the outbreak of war, though overseas buying had commenced some time before that. An early appreciation of the peso is expected. A favorable trade balance of 250,000,000 pesos is anticipated for 1939. Large Allied contracts for Argentine food, especially meat, continue to be made.

The Government has suspended employment of the diplomatic pouch for Argentine representatives in Germany. From now on all official mail will be despatched by ordinary registered postal service. No explanation was given for this change.

Railroads Expect Increased Travel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads predicted Dec. 16 that rail travel during the approaching holiday season would be "much heavier" than last year.

The Association said estimates of increases, made by the larger railroads in all sections of the country, ranged from 5 to 30 per cent.

"Better economic conditions and low fares, in some cases special rates, are given as the reasons for the predicted rise in railroad passenger traffic," it added. "The fact that Christmas and New Year's fall on Monday is also seen as a stimulant to rail travel."

Recreation Job Means Work for Over 3,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, Calif.—A $3,500,000 Federal recreation project, providing work for 3,200 persons throughout California during a period of one year, was recently approved by the State Park Commission.

Do Like Romans: Hire a 'Carrozza'

ROME (AP)—Horse carriages, on a direct competitive basis with taxicabs in Rome, operate on a taximeter basis. The high price of gasoline—$1 a gallon—has taken most cars out of circulation and increased the demand for horse-drawn vehicles.

Meters on the horse carriages—which Italians call "carrozza" or "vettura"—tick off a bill about equal to that of the taxicab on short trips.

'Educational' Orders Given To Gas-Mask Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two "educational" orders to train manufacturers to make gas masks were given Dec. 15. A $328,329 contract was awarded the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, and a $347,714 contract went to Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

In addition to the gas mask contracts, Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, announced educational orders totaling $13,331 for aircraft parachute flares had been given to the Kilgore Manufacturing Company, Tipp City, Ohio. The National Fireworks, Inc., West Hanover, Mass., received a $13,431 contract for the same work.

Favorites

Velveteen pyjama with gold scrolls, $35

Wool housecoat with gold studs, $25

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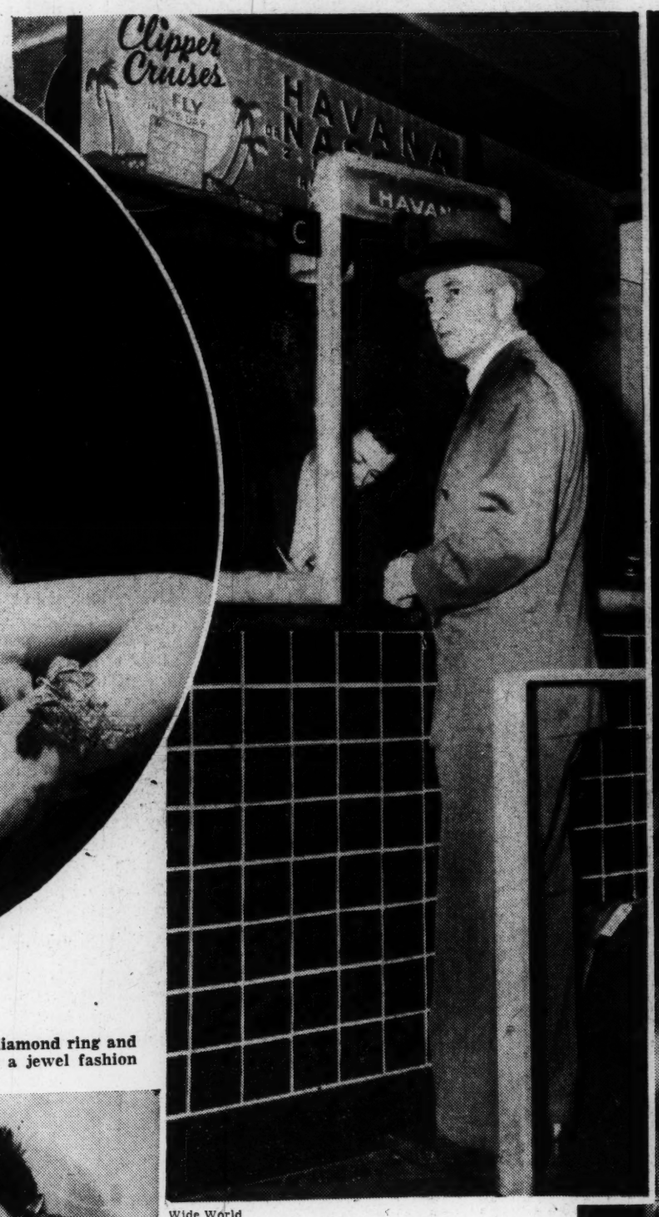
BOSTON

The News of the World as Seen Through the Lens of the Camera

Wide World

Rainbow Diamonds on Display

Miss Joan Achelis, New York debutante, wears what i s said to be the largest perfect pink diamond ring and a sunflower pendant of yellow and white diamonds sus pended from a chain of diamonds at a jewel fashion show in New York. Her gown is made of tulle in rainbow hues.



Wide World

The Admiral Buys a Ticket

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is shown purchasing a ticket at the Miami Airport just before leaving by plane for Havana on Nov. 25. From Cuba the Admiral will go to Panama, where he will board his ship, the North Star, for his latest journey of exploration to the Antarctic.

Wide World

Hollywood Gives Santa Claús an Early Welcome

Hollywood welcomed the Christmas season with bright lights, and not with reindeer and snow. Here is view of Hollywood Boulevard as it was transformed into its annual role of Santa Claus Lane. More than 300,000 persons lined the famous boulevard on Nov. 24 to watch celebrities of the screen parade in honor of the Yule carnival. Yule carnival.

Wide Wor·d

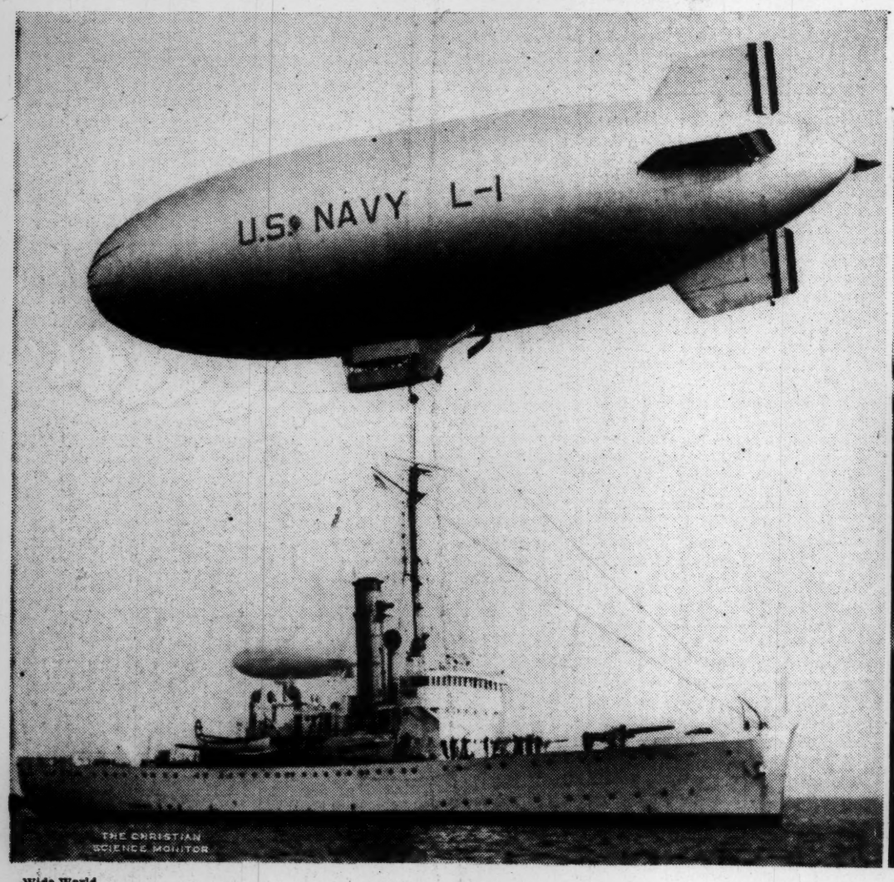
Indian Art Adorns Capital Buildings

Allan Houser, Apache Indian artist and a great grandson of Geronimo, famous warrior chief, explains his art to two Indian employees at the Department of Interior. His listeners are Roxie White, Menominee Indian from Wisconsin, and Libby Botone, Kiowa Indian from Oklahoma. Mr. Houser is one of six young Indians whose murals decorate the walls of the new Interior Building in Washington. The young artist has been asked to paint a portrait of his famous ancestor for Arizona.

© International

Guest Student

Peter Eoyang, eldest son of Admiral Eoyang of the Chinese Navy, is shown at his desk at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he is receiving an American education.



Wide World

Navy Blimp Refuels at Sea

The United States Navy blimp L-1 takes on a load of gasoline somewhere off the coast of New Jersey. The lighter-than-air craft has maneuvered into position over the Coast Guard boat Pontchartrain for the refueling task. A 100-pound spherical bag, with a capacity of 100 pounds, was lowered from the blimp to the vessel, filled with fuel, then hoisted back to the airship.

Wide World

From Ring to Opera

Eyvind Laholm, who put away his boxing gloves for a singing career, realized his highest ambitions on Dec. 7 when he made his debut with the Metropolitan Opera Company in the role of Siegmund.

Wide World

Aerial Symmetry

Here is a picture of perfect precision and co-ordination taken during the annual diving competition at the El Mirador pool at Palm Springs, Calif., recently. The Palm Springs meet draws the best of the Nation's swimming and diving stars. In this particular picture Mickey Riley is doing a front jack knife, while Dutch Smith is doing a half gainer pike dive from double boards. These two divers were champions in 1932 Olympic diving competition.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

She Repeated That She Was No Teacher—And Yet...

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

She Had Rejected It as Arduous Then Schools Needed Her

In Jerusalem, Bethlehem,—and She Now Suspects Good Story-Telling and Good Teaching Are Not Unrelated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

Teaching, like greatness, may be thrust upon one. This is not everybody's experience, so many fail to discover what may be a latent gift; but it has been mine to an unusual degree in these last eighteen months and may be worth describing. Possibly others may be encouraged to make similar efforts. If they do so they may enjoy some of the peculiar rewards that teaching gives, rewards unconnected with money, even though they themselves cannot be said to belong to the teaching profession.

As a young woman about to choose a career, I had felt that teaching makes very exacting demands on the teacher, who must sit up late preparing endless lessons and correcting mountains of exercise books. It is clearly a full-time job and one that leaves very little leisure for reading or for the arts. The whole of oneself must be given to it. Discipline must be kept over oneself as well as over the class; order and punctuality must be preserved. Justice without favoritism must be maintained. The demands appeared altogether too great for my easy-going disposition, and I turned aside to other work. It was not until twenty-five years later that the call to teach came to me.

Again I Protested

I was returning to Jerusalem with the intention of living by means of my pen. But no sooner had I alighted among the motley crowd on the station than a friend who met me asked whether I would take a temporary teaching post in an English school. The reply "I am not a teacher," postponed things for two more days. Then in the street I met the headmaster of the school, and he seemed to be in great difficulties because his school was to reopen in a few days, and the teacher in charge of the middle school was temporarily unable to resume her work. There would be eighteen boys and girls between the ages of eight and eleven who would be without instruction.

Again I protested that I was not a teacher, but this time it was with less conviction, for I happened to be a university woman, and I saw that it was not so much a professional teacher that was required on this occasion as a human being who was prepared to do an arduous piece of work in order to fill a gap. At last I replied (rather grudgingly, I suspect), "I will do it for six weeks, but not a day longer."

At first the boys and girls eyed me with suspicion but behaved remarkably well. Then they grew accustomed to the stranger in their midst and as the strangeness wore off they began to show me some of their less desirable characteristics.

But I Had One Asset

But I had one asset from the very start, and that was the fact that I could tell a story. So the interest in the lessons rarely flagged. The first fortnight seemed really difficult, because it was a long time since I had left school, and I was unused to disciplining the young. But by the time three weeks had passed I was really in the saddle. In six weeks I was able to hand over her class to the teacher whose place I had taken with the confidence that I had at least done my best. The headmaster was even kind enough to praise my efforts.

But that was only the beginning, for I was not allowed to slip back into my ordinary life. The head of a large school for Arab girls out at Bethany begged me to take the place of an English mistress who had been prevented by the disturbances from leaving England. Again I protested that I was not a teacher, but still more feebly this time, and agreed to teach at Bethany until the post should be filled by the regular teacher.

Arab Girls Eager to Learn

Strange to say, I found it far easier to teach Arab girls than to deal with English children. These Arab girls, who range from five to sixteen years, and will be the women teachers of the future in the Greek Orthodox schools throughout Palestine and Trans-Jordan, are really eager to learn. One does not have to make any effort to rouse their interest, for learning is the greatest pleasure in their lives. Education is not compulsory, and is regarded as a very great privilege by those who obtain it. Those Arabs who truly love their country regard teaching not merely as a means of earning a livelihood, but as a way of serving their people.

This eagerness to learn and pleasure in learning on the part of the pupils makes teaching a heart-warming experience to the teacher. I used to find "Welcome to our dear Miss ——" on the blackboard, and then my own prosaic name would follow, or sometimes the beautiful Arab name they had given me. As I was leaving the classroom, somebody would write "Thank you."

Soon I found that these children were teaching me Arabic, which is a most difficult language. And I found that through contact with them and with the Arab members of the staff I was learning a great deal about the Arab Christians of Palestine, their way of life and their aspirations.

Again The Story

At Bethany again I found that the ability to tell a story was the greatest possible help in teaching English. I would choose a short story or fable, if possible one with dramatic interest. As I told the story I would give the children time, without breaking the thread, to write down ten or twelve words in their vocabulary books. When the story was ended I would allow the class to tell the story back to me, a sentence at a time, making use of all the new words. For homework I would allow them to write out the story. In upper classes I would encourage the children to express their individuality by telling the story from the points of view of the different characters in the story. This they enjoyed very much.

Sometimes I would allow them, as a treat, to act the story. In the case of a large class it was, of course, impossible to give a speaking part to each child, but they were quite pleased to take part as the trees in the garden, the posts of the door, or even the individuals of a flock of sheep. I remember one little girl in her long grey robe and white headdress, who would plant herself in front of me if she saw me in the playground and declare solemnly, "I am an apricot tree." This went on for some days until she got tired of it or received a new part.

Then To Bethlehem

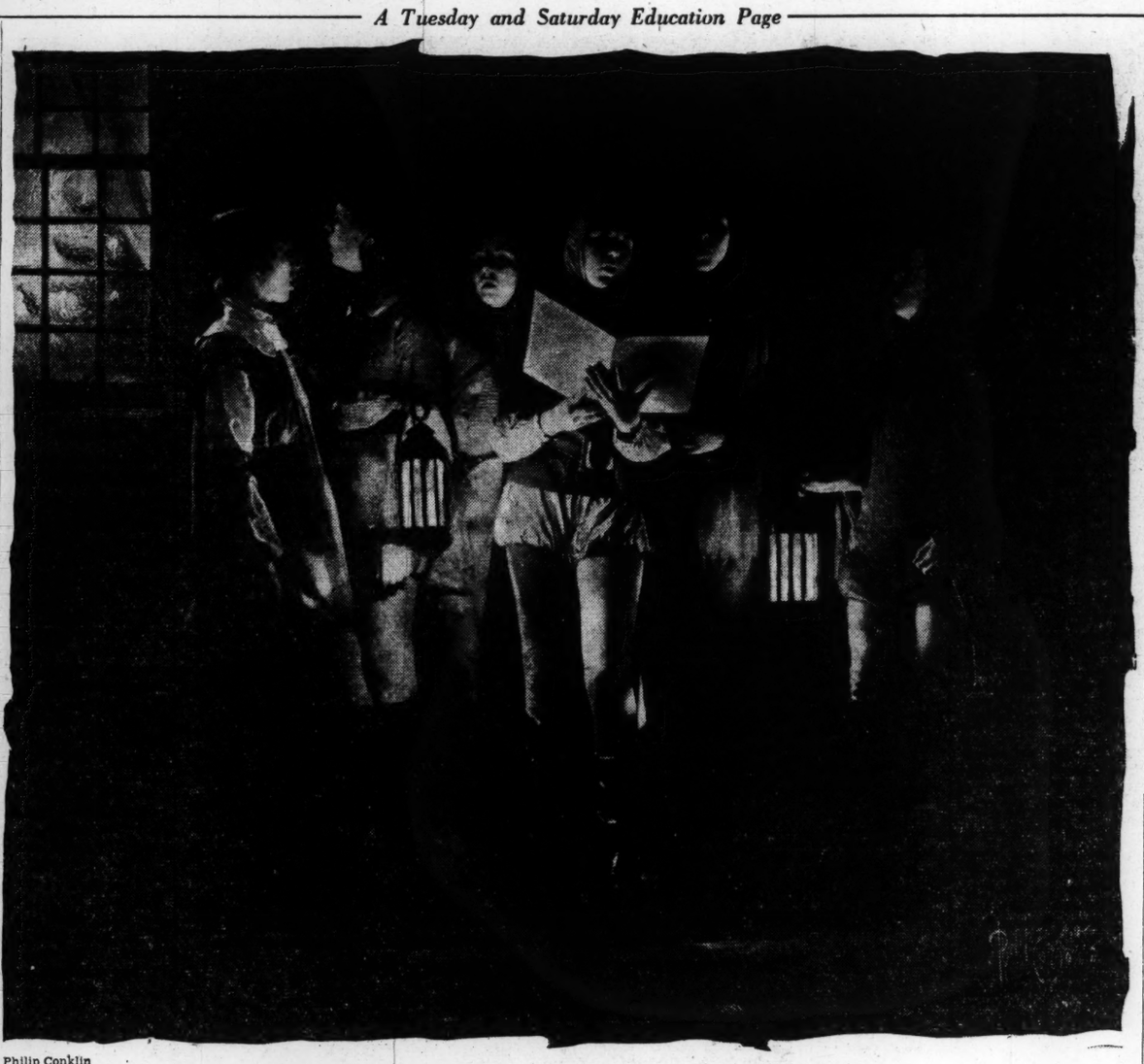
From Bethany came a call for part-time work at the Arab National school at Bethlehem. Here were girls working towards matriculation. From Arab girls I went to Arab boys, poor boys from the Old City of Jerusalem and the Musrara quarter, which is equally poor though outside the walls Many of these are naturally intelligent, but undernourishment is a problem in both neighborhoods, and hunger makes it difficult for many of the boys to concentrate on their work.

But when a story was told every eye was riveted on the teacher. Story-telling, indeed, plays an important part in their home life, and I was amazed to find how many of Aesop's fables were familiar to these boys, though in Arab variants. Even a well-known Welsh folk tale had reached them, after suffering "a sea change into something rich and strange," as Shakespeare would have said.

These amateurish experiments in teaching at least go to prove one thing, and that is the potency of the little gift of story-telling. Probably all will agree that the teacher must finally rise or fall according to whether he or she can rouse and direct their interest sufficiently to pilot pupils safely past elementary obstacles. If this interest is once aroused, even among the youngest children, the problem of discipline ceases automatically to arise, for the enjoyment of class and teacher is complete, and the work goes forward in harmony.

It has so often been my good fortune to experience this harmony that I have ceased to protest with the old certainty, after these eighteen months of experimenting, that I am not a teacher.

C. J. G.



Philip Conklin

'God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen, Let Nothing You Dismay'

This photograph of school girls in costume, that might be an old illustration of village waits singing Christmas carols beneath the windows of a lighted home on Christmas Eve, was sent us by the Emma Willard School for Girls, in Troy, N. Y., the school which celebrated its 125th anniversary last October. Perhaps you recall the article we published October 3. One of the loveliest of Christmas customs is that of carol singing, and many a school in the United States links its pre-holiday celebrations to the traditional Christmas celebrations of the Old World in this way. To get the true effect of this school "Christmas card" imagine it in soft colors.

Now They Keep Their Toys in Order

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor;

For the one-hundredth time I told myself I should work out something with the children to keep their toys in better order. But just what that something would be had not yet come to thought. However, we started with the first step—to untangle one toy from another, a whole morning's job. The log-cabin blocks were mixed in with all the other blocks, the doll's clothes were jumbled with doll furniture, Peggy Playschool was trying to find peace in the marble mosaics, and altogether the toys presented a muddled sight.

We brought boxes of suitable size and strength from our "box box" (a large wooden box with a lid, where boxes of all kinds are kept) Soon Peggy Playschool, Marble Mosaics, Log-cabin blocks and all the other boxable toys were neatly packed into their own boxes. As the last toy was taken from the cedar chest and the cedar chest dusted we still did not know just how we would keep them more orderly, or have room for the ones added from time to time. The cedar chest had grown much too small for the toys of a six-year-old boy and his two-year-old sister.

Now it was time for the idea and it came. Why not A TOY LIBRARY in our own home operated to meet our individual needs? We could use Mother's old school trunk for the "Library." We were so thrilled with the idea that we could scarcely wait for the gardener to carry the trunk in from the garage. After the trunk was made fresh with a coat of shellac and each compartment dusted, then began the real fun of making a list of the toys and their location—whether it would be in the bottom of the trunk, or in the top compartment, or in the cedar chest, or on the closet shelf. The list of toys was arranged in alphabetical order in a little book for the Librarian (Mother) to keep. The rule was when a toy was borrowed (taken out to play with), it must be returned neatly packed in its own box before another toy could be borrowed.

The fascination of this did wonders toward having the toys picked up quickly and willingly, and such a sense of order and joy it brought to the whole household. It was now a special privilege to choose a different toy as the list was read and how rapidly two-year-old sister grasped the idea. We know it will help us all through our lives to maintain a sense of order with joy.

(Mrs.) E. E. H.

The Parent

His teacher feels that in the limited time she has in which to talk to the parents, some other family needs it more than Peter's?

Perhaps if Mrs. W. V. D. would send a note and ask when it would be convenient for her to call at the school to talk about Peter, a time could be arranged, when no other parents were there and the teacher would have more time.

With many thanks for all the good that has come to us from the Parent Column and with best wishes for its continuance.

(Mrs.) E. B. O.

A Saturday Column

More Than a Reference Book

This Juvenile Encyclopedia Is Good Reading Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since "Richards Topical Encyclopedia" first came out five years ago schools and libraries have come to value it, especially for its organization of subject matter, so different from the usual alphabetical method. Its friends will be glad to know of the revised and enlarged 1939 edition which is now on the market—and there is a treat in store for those not yet acquainted with the set. For this juvenile encyclopedia is as good reading as a story. Not merely for the younger members of the family either. Although its vocabulary is carefully gauged to the reading ability of the intermediate grades, its really beautiful English carries even the adult reader irresistibly on from one subject to another.

Topical Arrangement

Richards organizes its material under major divisions, or topical "units." Its simple, logical arrangement of material on clothing, food, communication, painting, weather, and other topics, together with a cross-reference index, eliminates the confusion that often arises with alphabetical encyclopedias when the young student seeks to assemble complete information about any one subject. Especially when he seeks to arrange his information in its chronological and historical development.

Suppose a student wants to report on the improvement in transportation since 1850. In the usual encyclopedia he would have to consult one volume for steamships, another for railroads, a third for automobiles and so on. In Richards the same information is assembled in one volume. Volume 10, in fact, treats of Transportation in 200 pages. For any minor references to the subject in other volumes the very complete index assures quick access. Children, it has been found, readily master the use of this index.

The set is copiously illustrated and the picture captions are in themselves nuggets of information. This reviewer is particularly captivated by the chapter titles and sub-headings. With all the skill of the headline writer, the editors manage to tell a story with their titles and at the same time lure the reader on to find out more. A prosaic-sounding subject like the art of making pottery comes alive under the "unit" heading, "The Marvels We Make by Baking Dirt." The subtitle adds specific information in this provocative way: "By Baking Clay the First Men Made Their Rude Dishes, and by Baking Clay We Still Get Our Common Cups and Saucers, Our Priceless Tiles and Vases." Opening another volume at random, we find this tempting title: "Art on the Brink of Revolution — What Sort of Pictures Did the French Courtiers Love During the Luxurious Century That Ended With the Crash of Their Court?" And we are off forthwith to a session with Watteau, Chardin, Houdon, David. It is small surprise to have teachers, librarians, and parents reporting that boys and girls read on and on in these books once they start on a subject.

Two Additional Volumes

In addition to the 15 volumes of the Topical Encyclopedia, the new set includes "A Plan for Growing Up" and "The Richards Year Book for 1938," both of which were reviewed on this page, on last July 1 and Oct. 21, respectively. The set deserves to find its way to more school and library bookshelves. We believe, too, that parents who are looking for a worth-while addition to their children's home library will find the fine new edition of this encyclopedia a good investment. It is published by J. A. Richards, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee. The cost is $69.50 net, f. o. b. Kingsport, Tenn.

Alice Myers

A Little Child Tells the True Christmas Story From 'Luke'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The school assembly hall is hushed. Parents and friends sit in quiet anticipation, awaiting the first strains of the Christmas music. The hall itself has lost its academic look. At the windows, enshrined in scented evergreen, are tall white (electric) candles, glowing steadfastly against the gathering winter dusk beyond. The stage, too, is banked with pine and cedar, great wreaths hang at its sides, and a dainty tree, trimmed entirely with crystal icicles and silver balls, stands below it in one corner. Strains of music! Fresh young voices are heard outside. There is a soft stir around the opened doors at the rear, and the entire school, each big boy or girl of the upper grades holding by the hand or marching with a boy or girl of the lower grades, comes down the aisle, joyously singing, and soon all the empty seats down in front are filled.

In a moment a simple Nativity Play will be reverently given by Seventh and Eighth Graders between parted curtains, and many carols will be sung by the school and all their parents and friends. But first of all, a little child will speak in a clear soft voice the wonderful story written so long ago by Luke. I know because I have heard this many times, as the years have rolled by; and each time it is as new as the beginning of the world.

The way this unforgettable thing is brought about is this: The whole second grade always learns the Bible story by heart—learns it so naturally while their teacher reads it directly from the King James version and talks it over with them, that there is no artificiality, no self-consciousness, as they say it to one another.

"And when the boys and girls and our mothers and daddies all come next Friday for our Carol Service," she finally asks them, "don't you think it would be nice if one of us told them this beautiful story?" She helps them to think only of sharing it. Then—"Which one of us shall tell it to the school?" And quietly talking it over with them she helps them to choose with her the little Second Grader who not only can repeat the Bible words clearly and naturally, but will be greatly helped by doing so. And (highly important) she has talked it all out with their parents first, so that there will be no possibility of spoiling the naturalness and spontaneity through unwise excitement and self-consciousness about it at home.

Ready To Listen

This is how it is, that before the curtains are parted for the Nativity Play, some small Geoffrey informally bids a private farewell to the rest of his Grade, seated down in front near the white Christmas Tree, trudges up the few steps to the platform, and stands for a few seconds in silence, as he has been told to do, until all the parents and children in the soft light are ready to listen attentively.

The candles burn tall and white on the window ledges; the scent of pine and holly fills the great room; the high school carol choir, ready in a moment to lead the rest of the school in the familiar old carol, "While Shepherds Watched," sits silent, grouped around the piano. The little fellow on the platform stands straight and unafraid. His soft, child voice, so light that one must listen carefully, but so clear that those who harken can hear every word, then begins:

'And It Came To Pass'

"And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. . . . And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem. . . . And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night." The clear little voice goes on unfalteringly, repeating the second chapter of Luke through the twentieth verse, with the omission of verse 2. Then quietly, happily, the child rejoins his grade and the school sings "While Shepherds Watched."

Even very little children can learn by heart this beautiful story exactly as Luke wrote it and can understand what the words are saying, if parent or teacher will read and ponder it with him at home or at school. Lovely pictures can be pored over as you talk about it. The star affixed to the tip of the Christmas tree takes on new significance. Perhaps, too, our small Geoffrey may be wrapped in a blanket after dark and allowed to see from the bedroom window for the first time the evening star shining down at him from a Decemoer sky.

Looking back to my years at the North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka, Ill., the Carol Service with its Nativity Play and the hushed expectancy amid scented evergreens and tall candles, stands out among my most precious of teaching memories. But most beautiful in it all, shines that unembellished Christmas story from Luke, repeated by a little child of the Lower School.

Millicent Taylor

The Gift

Caspar, Melchior, Balthazar,
These are they who followed the star.
Frankincense and myrrh and gold,
These were the gifts they brought of old.
These were the precious, wonderful things
They brought, as befitting three wise kings.
The nameless shepherds were quite too poor
To lay such gifts on the stable floor;
But one, I'm told, left his cap and another
His shepherd's coat and his crook; and his brother,
Who had carried a lamb across the wild,
Left that as a gift for the Holy Child.
Oh, Mary might better have liked a gem,
For the best of women are fond of them;
And Joseph, no doubt, the gold approved—
'Tis a thing men's hearts have always loved:—
These things I suspect; but sure I am
That the little Lord Christ preferred the Lamb.

Laura Spencer Porter

Reprinted from the December issue of Childhood Education

School Patrol

You stand so straight, with arms outspread
To guard the little ones behind;
To see them safely cross the street,
And guide the eager, racing feet
In wisdom's way defined.

God help us all to keep you so!
Arms wide outspread to shield
With honor, courage, friendship's glow,
That little ones may safely go
In paths of peace revealed.

Helen Hixon

Getting Along Happily With Others

Getting along happily with others depends partly upon our understanding other people and their problems. It depends a lot, too, on doing things that need to be done without being told to do them, on courtesy, thoughtfulness, cheerfulness, and co-operation. All of these are developed through practicing them at home and school as we work and play with others. In every home there are daily opportunities for everyone in the family to help prepare for or clean up after meals, to keep his part of the home tidy, or to make other members of the family comfortable instead of uncomfortable by the things he does or the way he does them. Schools, too, offer many opportunities to practice working and playing with others.

Answering Peter's Mother

Ohio

Dear Friends:

May I offer my experience as a possible solution to Mrs. W. V. D.'s problem regarding the seeming reluctance of her child's teacher to talk with her about him?

I have two daughters, one eleven, and one seven years old, one in the 7th, and one in the 2nd grade. During American Education Week we were invited to visit the classrooms and talk with the teachers. I asked the 7th Grade teacher how Barbara was getting along and she barely took time to say that Barbara was doing so well and was such a good student that she (the teacher) hardly ever thought about her other than to correct her work.

She turned rather abruptly away from me and talked at great length with the parents of Barbara's girl friend Patty, who comes from another state, and seems to be having a great deal of difficulty learning our system of solving arithmetic problems.

At first I felt a little resentful, as I would have liked to discuss several things with this teacher in regard to Barbara's home work, but as I thought it over, I realized that Patty's parents really needed all the time this teacher could give them, as Patty had a real problem to work out. Might it not be that Peter has so little difficulty in his school work that

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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

Alexander's Irish Namesake

"You can't go climbing mountains today," everyone had said. "You will be wet through with the big showers every half-hour."

Nevertheless, we were glad we had come. So far, we had evaded most of the blasts of rain that had swept over the Mourne Mountains, down to the patchwork quilt of cultivated fields lying round their feet, and out across the blue-green sea. The sun was shining again, glistening on every raindrop on the soaking ground; and, beyond the bog-land in front of us, the mountains stood out unbelievably clear against the rain-washed sky.

The land was sloping steeply upwards now, and we knew the real climb had begun. Except for a solitary thatched dwelling ahead, we had long ago left all cottages and comfortable fields behind. On all sides stretched a sea of green and dark brown bog, splotched here and there with sheets of heather and golden mountain whin.

* * *

For the next half-mile we had little time for view-gazing; all our attention was needed to thread our way across the black earth and oozy patches of moss. But suddenly we looked up. The sunlight had dimmed and vanished. Across the mountaintops a thin white veil was beginning to drift, creeping slowly down the slopes. A great mass of dark woolly cloud was piled above the heathery summits, shutting out the sun.

"Another shower," said my companion. "We'd best shelter in that cottage."

We began to scramble toward it and, even as we ran, the veil of rain turned to an opaque black curtain, shutting out the mountains and racing across the higher slopes of bog-land toward us. Luckily we had not far to go. The first great drops were just beginning to plop all round us as we panted up to the cottage.

A young woman leaned on the half-door, watching us.

"Come in," she said, holding the door wide open. "Thim showers 'ud drown ye."

She pulled two heavy cord-bottomed chairs forward, and while we seated ourselves, our wet shoes stretched to the warm glow from the turf fire, she went back to a tub of washing in the corner.

It was a dim little room, but the rough stone floor and heavy wooden table were spotlessly clean. Some gleaming delft on a big dresser, a chair or two, and a large boxy cradle in the corner—that was all the furniture. A warm smell rose from four fat farls of soda bread suspended on a griddle over the open fire. For all its spartan bareness, there was an air of home about the tiny room.

She seemed pleased to have us there, and in her quiet voice began to talk of the good crop of potatoes there had been that year, and how glad she was there was plenty of work for her man in the granite quarry just above us.

* * *

Suddenly there was a scuffling sound at the open door and a child stood on the threshold. He stared in at us out of a pair of large dark eyes, his childish mouth set in a straight, determined line. He could not have been more than two, and yet, somehow, he gave the impression of sturdy strength beyond his years. His clothes stretched almost to bursting across his square little body, and his short, strong legs, braced wide apart, were thrust into a pair of enormous black boots.

We smiled at him, but his round, unwinking eyes stared back uncompromisingly. For half a minute more, he stood silently taking us in, then turned and shuffled out of the doorway.

"What's your—baby's name?" I asked, hesitatingly, doubtful if "baby" were quite the right word for this self-contained little apparition.

His mother smiled at me. She squeezed and shook out a small scarlet shirt before she answered, "Wonst at school I read about a great strong man called Alexander. We call him that."

* * *

Dramatically, as she finished speaking, there was a crash at the door. Alexander was there again, his legs wider apart than ever; a spade three times his length, and surely far too heavy, was clutched in his arms against his breast. He stared in at us again, swaying slightly with his tremendous effort. This time we did not smile—we felt somehow that it was not expected of us—but sat watching this strange mountainy child.

"Alexander likes heavy things," his mother remarked calmly, as though she were quite used to these feats of strength. "Sometimes he brings me in the turf."

The next instant he was gone, his big boots scuffling and scraping over the rough ground.

* * *

The rain was almost over and the sun was shining. She offered us some goats' milk, but, eager to reach our mountaintop, we thanked her for her kindness and went out.

Seated on an upturned bucket, gazing over the bog-land, out to sea, his hands folded in his lap, sat the great Macedonian's namesake. He did not turn his head as we said good-by to his mother, and we, respecting his mood of contemplation, passed him silently without a smile.

The ground rose sharply behind the cottage. For the next ten minutes we climbed steadily, then stopped to catch our breath. Away below lay the cottage, surrounded by the inevitable windbreak of red-berried mountain ash and fir trees. We could see Alexander's minute figure motionless on the upturned bucket, still thinking his solemn thoughts, and beside him on a line, like a battle flag, his small scarlet shirt flung out bravely on the mountain wind.

MURIEL ARCHER

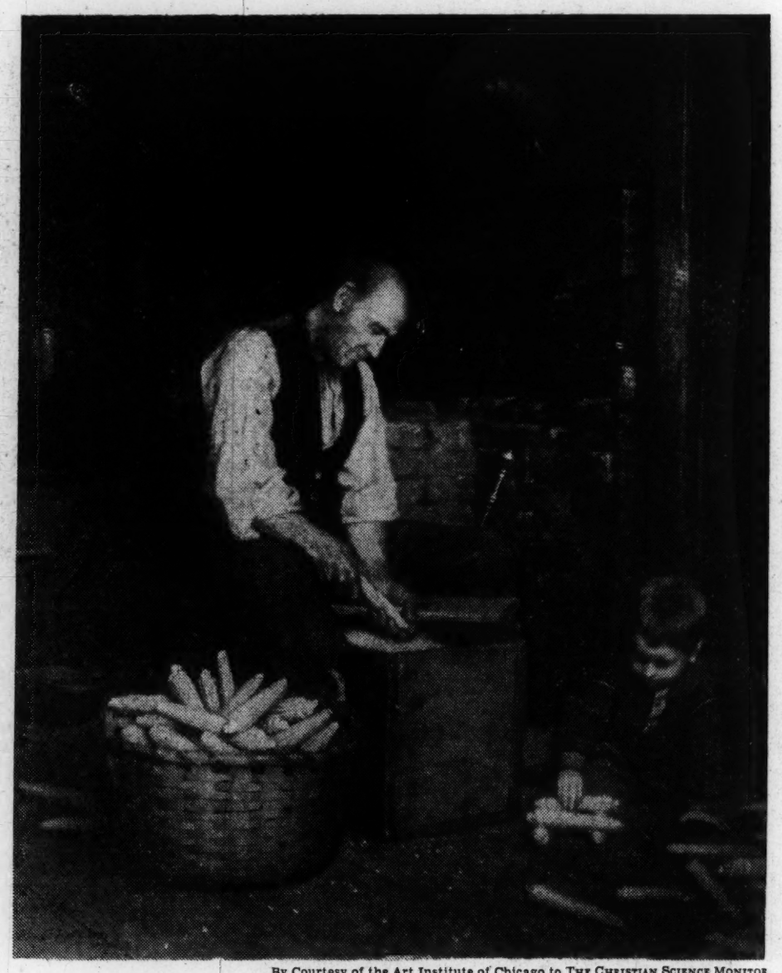
I Am December's Child

This open clearing in the woods
Is a small room; the large boulder,
Lichen-covered, is its stove, holding
The heat of day far into the night;
Holding the heat of summer.
The scattered stones are the tables
And chairs the chipmunks use. Clutching
A hickory nut firmly in his forepaws,
I have seen the chipmunk sit
Upon a stone, his lookout tower,
That he may watch for intruders.

Picture me here on a winter morning
When frost on the small pine glistens
Like tinsel, when the red cones
Of the leafless sumac hang
Like Christmas bells, when the grass
In the clearing is silvered
By the sun of morning.

Picture me here at Christmas time.
Think of me smiling—
I am December's child.

LANSING CHRISTMAN



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CORN SHELLING": *A Painting by Eastman Johnson*

THIS PICTURE, an excellent example of the "story telling" type, was loaned by the Toledo Museum of Art to the Art Institute of Chicago for its current exhibition of Half a Century of American Art. Painted in 1864, it was shown at the first of the annual exhibitions of American Art at the Art Institute in 1888. The artist was considered among the foremost of the period, and was well known for his portraits and for rural subjects of this nature. In both of these fields he would be considered a thorough "academician,"—one who had no temptations to depart from the accepted idiom.

Now, the word "academic" is too loosely employed with a slighting implication these days. Originally, it indicated sound training along rather formal lines. This, to be sure, Johnson had. He understood the figure perfectly, and both in his portraits and in pictures like "Corn Shelling," he knew how to represent real people. For imaginative handling, or what might be termed "pictorial connotation," we look in vain.

This well-arranged, solidly painted, pleasant picture could not possibly pass a jury today, and yet it is as good as it ever was. It is a commentary on the changing of public taste. Anecdotal subjects are still current and popular, but we find them almost exclusively as magazine covers or illustrations for stories, and not primarily as "works of art." With multitudes of illustrated books, motion pictures, color photography and inexpensive travel, people are now looking to the artists to present them with a different type of enjoyment, which has more to do with stirring the imaginative processes. The type of pleasure we get from this picture,—and it is a real pleasure—is in identifying ourselves with the little boy or with the grandfather, and building a story around the episode; it has nothing to do with the glories of color or the beauties of form. It is, in other words, a statistical picture, very ably done.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Real Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE SO-CALLED forces of evil combine and seem formidable to those who love the reign of righteousness, great comfort and renewed confidence in the power of good may be gained from the Bible narrative in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles. Here it is related that King Jehoshaphat and his people, living in faithful obedience to God, were threatened with destruction by the combined forces of three hostile tribes. Remindful of God's former loving-kindness and blessings, they turned to Him for protection. Their faith was rewarded by the divine assurance (20:15), "Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's."

Gratitude for God's promise to save them was expressed when Jehoshaphat, after consulting with his people, "appointed singers unto the Lord," to "praise the beauty of holiness" (II Chronicles 20:21). As they went out before the opposing army singing praise to God, the hostile tribes turned against one another and were self-destroyed.

Two pictures are spread before us in this narrative. On the one hand, there are the people of Judah and Jerusalem, united in acknowledging God and following His directing. On the other, are seen the three tribes joined in an evil conspiracy. Which represents real unity? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has defined unity as "spiritual cooperation, heart to heart, the bond of blessedness" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 162), and also as "divine might, giving to human power, peace" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 138).

It is evident that Jehoshaphat and his people were truly united, for they were working together spiritually in serving and praising God, thus allying themselves with "divine might." Because the purpose of the hostile tribes was not right, the joint efforts of evil desire had no might. Evil accomplished only its own downfall. Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 186): "The only power of evil is to destroy itself. It can never destroy one iota of good."

Interpreted in accordance with the teaching of Christian Science, the foregoing Biblical account, which shows the self-destructive elements of evil, has bearing upon conditions at the present time. That which was true centuries ago is equally true now. Evil thoughts or forces may seem to combine in an attempt to jeopardize the peace of the nations, they may try to feed and spread false appetites, they may assume other forms of tyranny, but evil can do nothing but accomplish its own destruction. Not being based upon divine Principle, it is devoid of power and has nothing to sustain it. It is a kingdom divided against itself—a disintegrating illusion—and must eventually fall before the clear realization of the allness of good. No matter how appalling the varying phases of evil may appear, or how large the number of those who believe in evil as real, it has no true unity, since its basis is false.

Real unity or oneness is divine, relating exclusively to God and His idea, forever inseparable. Because Spirit, God, is Mind, spiritual thoughts or ideas alone are at one with divine Mind. This oneness constitutes the only real unity. As each individual perceives and assimilates the spiritual thoughts and ideas which come from God, and are revealed in Christian Science, he finds his true selfhood at one with the Mind that is God. He realizes that being at one with God means thinking God's thoughts, having the consciousness of infinite good, wherein is no sense of evil. Such thinking is true "spiritual cooperation," working as God works, and carries with it the "divine might" which annihilates whatever may seem to be of an opposing or destructive nature.

Due to the influence of Christian Science, a steadily increasing number of true thinkers in our day, firm in their allegiance to the one infinite God, as were the people of Judah and Jerusalem in their time, are working for the purpose of good only, and consequently represent real and lasting unity. Mentally active in their support of right, they are at one in their understanding of the supremacy of Spirit. They know that any seeming battle which may arise, is not theirs, any more than it belonged to the people of olden times. They also know that the power of God is the only power; and as they entertain thoughts which reflect God, they are enabled to prove powerless every claim of evil which presents itself. Every instance calls for the conquest of Truth over error, and Truth is always victorious.

Like Jehoshaphat and his people, this spiritually united band is continually praising God, acknowledging His all-presence and omnipotence. They rejoice in God's goodness, even in the face of seeming evil, thus showing forth the great extent of their confidence in the all-power of good. Such unwavering trust will be rewarded in the fulfilling of God's promise today as of vore, that they may "see the salvation of the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Werkelijke Eenheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

WANNEER DE ZOOGENAAMDE machten van het booze zich verbinden en angstwekkend toeschijnen aan hen, die de heerschappij van gerechtigheid liefhebben, kan het Bijbelverhaal in 2 Kronieken 20 groote bemoediging en hernieuwd vertrouwen in de macht van het goede schenken. Hier lezen wij, dat Koning Josafat en zijn volk, die in trouwe gehoorzaamheid aan God leefden, door de verbonden machten van drie vijandelijke stammen met vernietiging bedreigd werden. Gedachtig aan Gods goedertierenheid en aan de zegeningen, in het verleden ondervonden, zochten zij bescherming bij Hem. Hun geloof werd beloond door Gods verzekering (20:15): „Vreest gijlieden niet en wordt niet ontzet vanwege deze groote menigte, want de strijd is niet uwe maar Gods."

Hun dankbaarheid voor Gods belofte van uitredding kwam tot uiting toen Josafat, na met het volk beraadslaagd te hebben, den Heere zangers aanstelde, „die de heilige Majesteit prijzen zouden" (2 Kron. 20:21). Toen zij nu, den Heere prijzende, vóór de toegerusten uitgingen, keerden de vijandelijke stammen zich tegen elkander en vernietigden zichzelf.

Twee beelden worden ons in het verhaal voor oogen gesteld. Aan den eenen kant zien wij het volk van Juda en Jeruzalem vereend God erkennen en Zijn leiding volgen. Aan den anderen kant zien wij de drie stammen, verbonden in een booze samenzwering. Aan welken kant was de werkelijke eenheid? Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap, heeft eenheid omschreven als: „geestelijke samenwerking, hart aan hart, de band van geluk" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, blz. 162), en ook als: „goddelijke macht, die aan menschelijke macht vrede schenkt" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, blz. 138).

Het is duidelijk, dat er tusschen Josafat en zijn volk waarlijk eenheid bestond, want geestelijk werkten zij samen om God te dienen en te prijzen, en aldus verbonden zij zich met de „goddelijke macht." Omdat het doel der vijandelijke stammen niet recht was, hadden de gezamenlijke pogingen van boos verlangen geen macht. Het booze bewerkte alleen zijn eigen ondergang. Mrs. Eddy verklaart in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [*Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift*], blz. 186: „De eenige macht, die het kwade bezit, is de macht zichzelf te vernietigen. Het kan nooit ook maar één jota van het goede vernietigen."

In overeenstemming met de leer der Christelijke Wetenschap uitgelegd, heeft het bovengenoemde Bijbelverhaal, dat de zichzelfvernietigende elementen van het kwade aantoont, betrekking op de huidige toestanden. Wat eeuwen geleden waar was, is heden evenzeer waar. Booze gedachten of machten schijnen zich misschien te verbinden om den vrede der volkeren in gevaar te brengen, zij kunnen trachten voedsel te geven aan verkeerde neigingen en die verbreiden, zij kunnen nog andere vormen van tirannie aannemen, doch het kwaad kan niets anders uitrichten, dan zijn eigen vernietiging bewerken. Omdat het niet gegrond is op het goddelijk Beginsel, is het van macht ontbloot en heeft het niets, waarop het kan steunen. Het is een koninkrijk, dat tegen zichzelf verdeeld is—een als splijtzwam werkend waandenkbeeld—dat eenmaal terneer zal storten voor het klare besef van het alzijn van het goede. Hoe schrikwekkend de wisselende phasen van het kwade ook schijnen mogen, en hoe groot het aantal ook is dergenen, die in de werkelijkheid van het kwaad gelooven, toch heeft het geen ware eenheid, want de grondslag er van is valsch.

Werkelijke eenheid, werkelijk één-zijn, is goddelijk en heeft uitsluitend betrekking op God en Zijn idee, die voorimmer onscheidbaar zijn. Geest, God, is Gemoed, en daarom zijn slechts geestelijke gedachten of ideeën één met het goddelijk Gemoed. Dit één-zijn vormt de eenige werkelijke eenheid. Wanneer iemand de geestelijke gedachten en ideeën, die van God komen en in de Christelijke Wetenschap geopenbaard worden, opmerkt en in zich opneemt, bevindt hij dat zijn ware zelfheid één is met het Gemoed, dat God is. Hij beseft, dat één-zijn met God beteekent Gods gedachten te denken en het bewustzijn te hebben van het oneindig goede, waarin geen kwaad voorkomt. Zulk denken is ware „geestelijke samenwerking", is werken zooals God werkt, en het brengt met zich de „goddelijke macht", die alles vernietigt, wat van tegengestelden of vernietigenden aard schijnt te zijn.

Ten gevolge van den invloed der Christelijke Wetenschap is in onze dagen een gestadig toenemend aantal ware denkers, even vast in hun trouw aan den éénen, oneindigen God als eenmaal het volk van Juda en Jeruzalem was, aan het werk voor de zaak van het goede alleen, en dientengevolge vertegenwoordigen zij werkelijke en blijvende eenheid. Gedachtelijk actief in hun steunen van het recht, zijn zij één in het begrijpen van de oppermacht van Geest. Zij weten, dat waar een strijd schijnt te ontstaan, deze evenmin thans de hunne is als eertijds die van het volk Israëls. Zij weten ook, dat de macht Gods de eenige macht is en wanneer zij gedachten koesteren, die God weerspiegelen, zijn zij in staat de machteloosheid te bewijzen van iedere zich voordoende bewering van het kwade. Elk geval vereischt de overwinning van Waarheid over dwaling, en Waarheid is altijd overwinnaar.

Evenals Josafat en zijn volk, is deze geestelijk-verbonden schare voortdurend bezig God te loven en Zijn al-tegenwoordigheid en almacht te erkennen. Zij verblijden zich in Gods goedheid, zelfs wanneer zij tegenover schijnbaar kwaad komen te staan, en toonen hiermede in hoe groote mate zij vertrouwen in de al-macht van het goede. Zulk onwankelbaar vertrouwen zal beloond worden, omdat heden evenals oudtijds, Gods belofte in vervulling gaat, dat zij zullen zien „het heil des Heeren."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Evening Before Adventure

ON MY LAST NIGHT in England, I went out into the garden. It was a few minutes to twelve. Soon I should hear Big Ben in London chiming midnight, for I had opened the study window and turned on the radio. It was a cold, cloudless night, starlit. Despite the wet lawn, for it had been raining all day, I walked round the house, heard a bird cry in the leafless woods, and paused by my garden gate, glancing down the empty lane towards some cottages where lights still burned.

In two weeks from this night, according to plan, I should be in Florida, and instead of this chill, damp air in a barren garden I might possibly be enjoying a summer's night filled with the scent of flowers . . .

In her dock at Southampton the *Princess of Connaught* was waiting to sail at noon. To-night I was sleeping in my own room with its billowy old ceiling, and the dormer window at which I now looked up, set under a single bright star, and framed against the sky, with four poplar trees and a beechwood on a hill for background. There stood the half-finished garden house and sunbathing platform my friend and I had built through the October rain, and which must now wait for completion in the spring. I was to go sun bathing elsewhere, four thousand miles away in the land of palms, not poplar trees.

And, perversely, now that the last hour had come, I was reluctant to go. How cosy the old place was! Through the uncurtained window I looked into my study, lined with the coloured backs of books, soft with shaded lights, gay with the rugs whose patterns I knew. The ornaments, the china hippopotamus and leopard from Copenhagen, the toucan from the Nymphenburg, the carved dog from high Ortisei, the stool from Cortina, the Chelsea china shepherdesses, I knew their shapes and colours, just as I knew the sound of the log fire flickering in the still evening as I read, or did not read, sitting in semi-contemplation while the measured minutes carried life forward in calm content.

This morrow night I should be sleeping in Cabin B46, on a waste of waters, in a strange bed, and for weeks the odd little things one cherishes would be no more in my routine; I should not open the budgerigar's cage after breakfast and hear him go out with a screech of delight on his morning round, first to sit on the portrait of a great-aunt, then to visit the lampshade, and then to sit on a ledge in my study window. For three months I should not hear the postman come down the garden path, the two cow-women talking to Phyllis, Betty, and Lucy, the three reluctant cows they drove out of the shed into the lane, and then in at the field gate. I should not—

Enough, and how ridiculous, I had schemed to go away. I was going of my own free will, and I had nothing but a pleasurable experience before me; moreover, was I not going to old friends, to a land flooded with sunshine and rich with tropical flowers and fruits?

I went indoors and turned the key. For a moment, after I had switched out the lights, I paused in the silent study, listening to the fire settling in the grate, to the clock ticking on the mantelpiece, and to those half-sounds which an old house possesses from its traffic with the centuries.

Then I went up to bed. Adventure was coming with the morning.—From "Gone Sunwards," by Cecil Roberts. (New York: MacMillan.)

Pottery of Quimper

TRULY RENOWNED is the peasant ware of Quimper, appreciated for its color and simplicity. Evidently a rivalry exists between the two *fabriques*, fanned by the possession, or non-possession, of medals and by the date of their founding. The first one, comfortably settled under the hillside, said "founded in 1770"—a very satisfactory age; but the other claimed the extinguishing, vanquishing date of 1420.

The clay was local but mixed with a little from Limoges. It was squeezed in bags in a machine of accordion-like action. These bags were then carried upstairs, where in simple surroundings the plates and jugs and little bowls were either moulded or made on the potter's wheel. Old men, like magicians, made great jugs rise like enchantments under their long sinuous fingers. They lifted a jug to the drying shelf and leaned out and pinched it with three fingers—and there was a perfect spout on the jug. . . .

We met a man with a narrow plank on his head set with twenty great jugs walking downstairs with an unconcerned air. The passageways were dark, the stairs steep. Old women with white hair, blooming girls in peasant costume, little girls of thirteen, painted the plates after dusting color over a perforated outline. A girl in a cap like a square-rigged ship, with a ruff like Queen Elizabeth's court ladies and with slashed sleeves, went by. The inspiration for the picturesque ware of Quimper is at their windows as they paint.—From "Touring Through France," by ELIZABETH SHACKLETON. (Philadelphia: Penn. 1925).

Dutch Sloops on the Hudson

AS EXPERIENCED BUILDERS and masters gradually improved on the early models, the sloops became gay boats. Dutch owners slapped vivid colors on them until they looked gaudier on the water than an Italian peasant's cart on its way to fiesta. Prettiest of all were the Nyack sloops—trim and fancy in gold and red and green and blue stripes—sailing palettes on the Hudson's mirror. Hudson River sailors have never held with flat sails. "Just don't hold the wind," they say. They have always loved to see the air at work—bellying the mainsail, keeping it rap-full when beating to windward. They have been wrong, as the yachtsmen of today know, but few sights could be lovelier than that of a river sloop with a bagful of wind, looking as if she might be lifted out of the water at any moment and become a many-colored magic carpet blowing down the channel between the mountains. . . .

The captains of these sloops were general agents for the whole town. They sold a farmer's produce in the city, bought him what he wished, and sailed back to deliver the purchases and the remaining money. They matched cloth for the housewives, took care of passengers young or old entrusted to them, hove to for a pleasant chat with the captain of a passing sloop when they felt like it. They sent ashore for milk to put in the tea or stopped so that passengers might take a walk and admire the "sublimity" of the river scenery. At the beginning of the Revolution they helped many a rebellious colonist and his family flee bag and baggage from the advancing British; at the end of the Revolution they piloted weeping Tory families down-river to the big boats which would take them to their new life in exile. —From "The Hudson," by CARL CARMER. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1939

Dredging Plan Urged Instead Of New Bridge

War Department told by Boston of big saving possible in deepening Chelsea Creek.

The City of Boston is urging the War Department to accept a $200,000 dredging project to improve navigation in Chelsea Creek as an alternative to the proposed rebuilding of the Meridian Street Bridge at estimated cost of $3,000,000, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland disclosed today.

Complaints by shippers that the narrow draw and the angle at which the harbor channel approaches it constitute a dangerous combination turned Federal attention to the matter recently. It is contended that large boats must negotiate a curve in the harbor channel at the same time they are passing through the draw. There is said to be danger of running into the bridge structure or adjacent flats when tide and wind conditions are adverse.

The purpose of building a new bridge would be to widen the draw span from 100 to 175 feet and to locate it nearer the East Boston bank. Commissioner Hyland's alternative plan calls for cutting a small half-moon shaped segment from the flats and bank which adjoin on the Chelsea side, in order to straighten the channel.

Recommendations Drafted

The two proposals will be discussed in a report of War Department officials in Boston to the Secretary of War, it was learned. These recommendations are being completed now and will shortly be sent to New York regional headquarters and thence to Washington, Col. A. K. B. Lyman, District Engineer, said today. The Federal Government has the power to compel Boston and Chelsea either to remove or replace the present bridge structure if it is found a menace to navigation.

The tenor of the recommendations concerning Boston's counter-proposal could not be learned. The report follows public hearings, studies by engineers, and a first-hand survey by Federal investigators of maritime and street traffic at the bridge.

The Hyland proposal would involve taking a strip of water-front land now owned by several industrial firms. "No abutting company," however, according to Mr. Hyland's statement, "will be forced out of business nor will its activities be seriously discommoded or disrupted because of this change." But dredging out this area to straighten the channel would, he contends, "be equally as effective as relocating the draw span."

The campaign for improvement of the bridge has been headed by the Maritime Association of Boston and companies (mostly oil firms) which own water-front property just above the bridge.

Economy in Plan Shown

"An idea of the financial importance of the Boston side may be gathered from assessed valuations of water-front parcels in the area between the Meridian Street Bridge and the Chelsea Street Bridge, which is three-fourths of a mile upstream," the Municipal Research Bureau states.

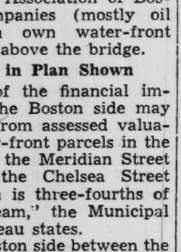
"On the Boston side between the two bridges are some 11 parcels with an average valuation of only about $40,000, together with a large oil company valued in excess of $1,500,000. An over-all valuation of about $2,000,000 would yield only about $80,000 in taxes. In contrast a $3,000,000 bridge would probably involve initial annual debt service costs of about $125,000 and slowly decreasing costs over the next three decades."

The present bridge was extensively reconstructed in 1912. The roadway is narrow and is not used as a major traffic artery at present, though it is a main line route for the Boston Elevated. "Evidence is lacking," the Research Bureau points out, "to demonstrate that large-scale repairs are needed."

Public Works officials of Boston point out that although it is contended the bridge presents navigation hazards, vessels have made 412,739 trips through the draw during the past 27 years "with only one accident of any consequence." So far as maritime traffic is concerned, the bridge is the busiest in Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly warmer tonight. Sunday generally fair and occasional cloudiness, moderate to fresh southwest winds tonight becoming westerly during Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer preceded by light rain or snow tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, slightly warmer in interior tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds shifting to west on Sunday; weather overcast tonight, and partly overcast on Sunday.

Official Temperatures

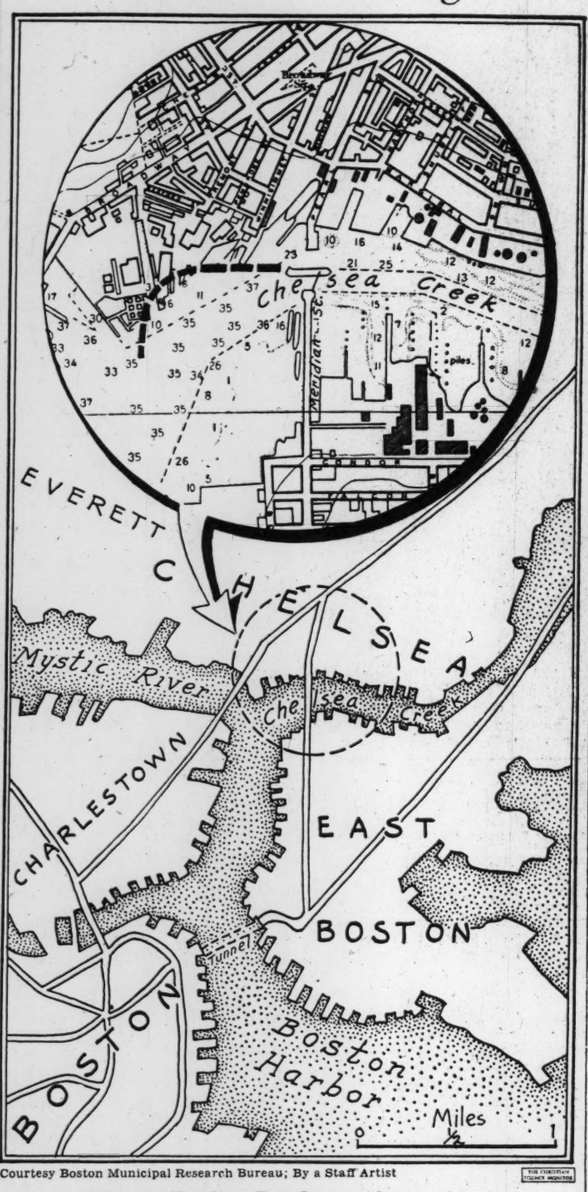
	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	28	Minneapolis	48	32
Chicago	47	38	New Orleans	69	57
Denver	63	38	New York	40	33
Helena	55	39	Norfolk	42	34
Kansas City	60	38	Philadelphia	41	32
Los Angeles	84	58	St. Louis	60	40
Miami	75	58	San Francisco	61	51
			Washington	40	35

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 16.
B—Minimum, December 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:54 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 3:29 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:42 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Monday, 4:15 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m., Sunday.

Channel vs. Bridge



Courtesy Boston Municipal Research Bureau; By a Staff Artist

Boston Prefers Dredging Alternative

The map in the circle gives detail of the location of the Meridian Street Bridge and illustrates Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland's proposal to widen and straighten the channel at cost of $200,000 as an alternative to reconstructing the bridge at an estimated cost of $3,000,000. The broken line marks the north bank of the proposed new channel, and shows where the ends of wharves and docks would have to be cut off. A straightened channel, it is contended, would allow large boats to navigate Chelsea Creek with greater ease and safety.

Saltonstall Calls on Wallace For Hearing on Milk Orders

Governor Saltonstall has already asked Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace to give Massachusetts milk distributors a hearing before issuing any further milk orders, he said after about 3,000 employees and officials of 400 Greater Boston milk distributing concerns marched to the State House yesterday to protest new regulations.

In the march, behind a vigorous band, were many milk wagon drivers in overalls as well as office workers, officials and various other employees.

The Governor was told by leaders of the demonstration that new orders issued by Secretary Wallace "threatened the elimination from business" of small concerns and were "discriminatory" in favor of two large dealers.

Subsidizing Charged

Joel Eastman, Secretary of the Greater Boston Milk Distributors Committee, told a meeting of producers and distributors' employees yesterday that the new regulations were "subsidizing two large Boston milk distributors to the tune of $1,181,467 annually" at the expense of smaller dealers.

Speaking to Governor Saltonstall, Mr. Eastman declared: "The order of Secretary Wallace will legislate us out of business."

Other representatives of the smaller milk distributors in Greater Boston, in asking the Governor's co-operation in their fight to lower freight and other charges allowed in the Secretary of Agriculture's orders which they were opposing, agreed that if the orders continued in effect they would be driven out of business.

Sought Suggestions

The Governor told them that he had asked the State Milk Control Board authorities for suggestions as to ways of remedying the present conditions.

Judge Calvert Magruder of the Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the Federal Government in its charges against five local milk dealers involving them in alleged violations of milk marketing agreements under which the Greater Boston milk shed operates.

The dealers restrained from further violations are the Green Valley Creamery, A. J. Robinson Company, R. J. McNeil & Sons, William C. Jones & Co., Westwood Farms Milk Company. The dealers had appealed to the Court on grounds that certain provisions of the agreements recently held valid by the United States Supreme Court are being illegally interpreted.

Squantum Gets Aviation Awards

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 16 (AP)—Two national aviation awards—the Edwin Francis Conway memorial trophy and the Noel Davis trophy—were won this year by units of the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Squantum, the first time in history that these two awards have gone to one base.

The Conway trophy is awarded annually to the Naval Reserve Aviation Base receiving the highest mark in general efficiency. It was the fifth time in eight years that Squantum was placed at the top in general efficiency in competition with 12 other bases.

The Davis trophy is awarded to the Naval Reserve aviation squadron receiving the highest merit in flight and administrative efficiency for the year. Reserve Scouting Squadron two, one of three units at Squantum, won this trophy this year, in competition with 30 other squadrons.

Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, U. S. Navy, was scheduled to present the trophies at the base late today.

Tufts Revives Custom Of Community Singing

The ancient college custom of community singing will be revived at Tufts College on Monday when the Tower Cross Society of Tufts sponsors a song competition of fraternities and other groups in the Cousens Gymnasium at 7:30 p. m. Four sororities, nine fraternities, and two other campus groups will compete for a trophy donated by the class of 1892.

Deeds Usurp Words' Place In Propaganda

Harvard symposium shows use of incidents to mold opinion — Radio freedom urged.

That "propaganda of the deed" now replaces old-style weapons of mass suggestion, as far as the European war is concerned, was the conclusion reached today at the final session of the Harvard Guardian conference on propaganda.

The conference, held in Winthrop House, Harvard, is being attended by a number of nationally famous figures. Among the chief speakers yesterday were Edward L. Bernays, New York public relations counsel, and Loring Andrews, Director of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. In contrast to the plenary session yesterday, during which the subject was propaganda in time of peace, today's study groups and final plenary session dealt with problems raised by the war.

"European governments, realizing the comparative ineffectiveness of written and spoken propaganda, are allowing deeds to speak for them," Mr. Bernays declared. "'One act is worth a thousand words' is their motto, and an effective one it is.

"When events do not serve their purpose, they create them. Many of the news events about which we read are deliberately staged by the governments in the interest of propaganda."

Both Sides Blamed

Mr. Bernays did not exempt either side from this charge. The Germans, he said, gave wide publicity to pictures of Adolf Hitler in Poland, conveying the impression that the Führer is a brave, courageous, and inspiring leader. The British made much of pictures showing children being evacuated from London, thus emphasizing their basic humanity in contrast to German inhumanity. Both events may have been wholly or partially staged for the purpose, he declared.

Censorship methods of Germany and England were compared by the same speaker. "It is interesting to note the contrast between the straightforward censorship office in Britain and the indirect intimidation which takes its place in Germany. The German system works like this: Representatives in America and in other foreign countries clip from the newspapers all articles originating within Germany. These are sent "home," and the authors of objectionable articles are simply asked to leave the country.

"The idea, of course, is to enforce real censorship and at the same time create the illusion of reliability in the minds of readers. Also, the 'uncensored' dispatches sent from Germany find their way into print sooner than do those originating in Great Britain, because there is no delay in the censor's office. Thus the German 'angle' on a news event is presented to the public first."

Radio Plays Big Role

The role of radio in time of war was discussed by Mr. Andrews. Placing the effectiveness of radio propaganda second only to that of the person-to-person method of influencing opinion, he declared that radio was making an attempt to use its great responsibility in the public interest.

"Censorship of radio is not necessary," he declared. "We are making a very real attempt to present all important sides of public controversies; only the crack-pot arguments are refused a hearing."

For the future, Mr. Andrews anticipated a great increase in the importance of world-wide short-wave broadcasting, and predicted the founding of an international broadcasting network similar to the ones now so common on the national scene.

"When the war is over," he concluded, "radio will become an instrument of international understanding and good will, and may do more than anything else to promote the brotherhood of man."

He Calls It Play

By a Staff Photographer

But It Is Artistic Pioneering Just the Same

Isamu Noguchi, New York sculptor, in Boston for final work on his two new offerings in stainless steel, relaxes during his noon hour with this figure of a bird which he carved. "It's just something I play with," he says.

Mr. Noguchi's larger conceptions being cast here are not yet in recognizable form. One is a huge plaque for the new Associated Press Building in Rockefeller Plaza, New York; the other a torso for the Whitney Museum opening there next month.

Sculptural Art Adds Corner To Field of Stainless Steel

Stainless steel pouring out of a ladle, from the furnace where it has been melted, at a temperature in the vicinity of 3,000 degrees (Fahrenheit), into the molds waiting to receive it. . . .

They're busy night and day at General Alloys, the South Boston headquarters for stainless steel work in this part of the country, and where many of the country's automobile manufacturers have such parts made.

But something new and different for an industrial firm is in the making there these days—two pieces of art, for Isamu Noguchi, New York sculptor, here to complete his plaque for the new Associated Press Building in Rockefeller Plaza, New York, and a torso for the opening of the Whitney Museum in New York next month.

The men are proud and interested to be working on something for decorative rather than utilitarian purposes, and each finished part of Mr. Noguchi's plaque is eagerly viewed as it emerges in its first rough form, with the silicate sand adhering to its hard surfaces. This is now being polished off in the grinding shop.

Design Must Be Simple

For the first time stainless steel has been used in an artistic way of such dimensions, Mr. Noguchi asserted. He believes he was the first to do stainless steel castings of any kind, back in 1931.

"There are two things to remember when working in this hard medium, and on such a huge scale," Mr. Noguchi said. "First, make it simple, because details can't show up. Second, the finishing is different. In bronze, you get the tool marks. But steel flows at such a high temperature that you have to make a perfectly smooth casting.

"Silicate sand is used in place of French sand (used for bronze) because it is rougher and will bake as hard as a rock, thus holding the mold.

"In finishing, the work has to be ground down. For this, heavy tools are required. Hence, you can't do the detail work you can in bronze—without, that is, going to tremendous expense, which wouldn't make it practicable."

Able to See Each Step

Mr. Noguchi revealed that, when he won the competition to do the Associated Press plaque, no other company would take the job on, declaring either that it was impossible, or impracticable.

He thinks it is a great opportunity for a sculptor to see every step in the process of the mechanical carrying out of his work, and to be able to have a part in this.

"There are certain involved problems I had to face for the first time in having to use a light reflecting surface," Mr. Noguchi explained. "This is absolutely all new, and I have just had to grope my way along."

He was much interested in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology discovery about putting in a small quantity of silver with the alloys that go to make up the stainless steel formula.

"I went to M. I. T. when the work was first under way," he confided. "But at that time they had never experimented with it on such a large scale as I was contemplating, and advised against it."

Although much of the country's outstanding industrial art is being done in New York City today, Mr. Noguchi said sculptors would find they had to come to Boston to get their work properly and expertly cast. He himself wants to find an old barn somewhere in New England, not too far from Boston, and move his whole New York studio there.

Christmas Carols At Nursery School

An internationally known educator put on a teacher's smock and played carols on her violin yesterday afternoon at the Christmas party of the Ruggles Street Nursery School in Roxbury.

Not only did Dr. Abigail Eliot play for the 45 small boys and girls who sang their favorite carols, but she accompanied the group of parents at one end of the candle-lit room who sang songs as their children came to the party from their afternoon naps.

"Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," "O, Little Town of Bethlehem," "Good King Wenceslas," "Silent Night" and other carols were sung by small children to the strains of the violin.

Much of the time the children and their teachers sat on the floor close to the brightly lighted tree, the decorated creche, and the fireplace. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Homer of the School told them a Christmas story and allowed some of the children to act it out simply as they went along.

Taft Renews His Balanced Budget Call

DARIEN, Conn., Dec. 16 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, seeking the Republican Presidential nomination, left his fellow party members in New England with the message that the nation could be put on an even financial keel in two years' time, but to accomplish the task "the first requisite is that the executive desire to balance the budget."

As to way and means, Senator Taft said it would be well for a committee of business men to study the budget, "go through it piece by piece," and best suited for such a committee, he suggested, would be men like Connecticut's Governor, Raymond E. Baldwin, "who have done the job in their own States and know how to do it."

Winding up a tour of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, Senator Taft told a Republican women's gathering here last night that the New Deal had "failed" to restore prosperity, but that his party could bring about its return by abolishing all regulations save those needed "to keep competition free and prevent monopoly."

Senator Taft urged that "a critical eye" be trained on all spending proposals offered the next session of Congress when "we've got to be awfully careful to see we don't get spending for spending's sake."

He would not except proposed Army and Naval expenditures from a critical survey, declaring he doubted the need of a 25 per cent increase in America's Navy and the value of an Army of 600,000 because "I can't see how anyone can reach the United States."

Danger Is Seen In Government Spending Orgy

N. E. Council head warns that continuance means collapse—Urges States to lower barriers.

Problems facing individual civic groups, more especially chambers of commerce, came up for discussion today at the closing session of the winter meeting of the New England Association of Commercial Executives, at the Parker House, Boston. Earl Arnold, Secretary of the Waltham Chamber of Commerce, and President of the New England Association, presided.

C. F. Weed, President of the New England Council and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, speaking at the session late yesterday, told the executives that Government costs have reached "an appalling height," and that the "wanton disregard of economic law in piling deficit on deficit is a threat not only to any business recovery, but to the very existence of our American economy."

The welfare, happiness, and security of New England depends upon the prosperity of our mills and factories, he said. "Unless a halt is called to this profligate Government spending, a collapse is inevitable."

Economy Good Politics

As to curbing State and local Government spending, we might well take a leaf out of the book of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association, which has done superlatively good work along these lines, and in a most practical way bring home to our local representatives that economy is likewise good politics, he said.

Another matter that is disquieting and receives too little attention, is the growing tendency of erecting State or sectional barriers to trade, Mr. Weed pointed out.

"Free flow of commerce among our sovereign States has been one of our major blessings," he said. "Now, State after State is passing laws purposed, but quite mistakenly, to give it a selfish advantage over another State or section. New England is vitally interested in scotching this tendency since an overwhelming percentage of our products are sold outside our borders.

Dangerous Legislation

"Think how stupid was the concept of a bill introduced into the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and fortunately defeated, which would have required all State institutions and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth to purchase only Massachusetts-produced milk," he continued.

"Had it become a law, it would have promptly produced retaliatory measures in other States, and the insignificant gain, if any, to Massachusetts milk producers would have been swamped by losses in other directions."

Business is in complete accord with popular sentiment in regard to keeping American out of war, Mr. Weed said.

"Business knows that war is its very worst enemy. Business craves peace above all else, that it may function steadily and prosperously. Our emotions will be deeply stirred, and properly so, but for our own sake, and the sake of the world, . . . the Western Hemisphere should keep out of this conflict."

Halt in Tax Rate Rise Hailed

(Continued from Page 1)

try and obtain a Town Manager form of government, expecting to save $50,000 a year.

Edward Kelly of Hardwick told how the local taxpayers' organization had employed legal counsel in handling a big tax title case, and how by careful management had evolved a plan of scaling down debt and relieving taxpayers.

Considerable interest was taken in that part of Mr. Bird's address which dwelt on welfare. He said the Federation must study the problem, bringing imagination and inspiration to the task of finding jobs and scaling down relief costs.

If the burden of welfare could be lifted from the cities and towns, he said, tax rates in the $30 brackets would again become common.

Governor Saltonstall touched on a similar point when he announced the State Employment Office had found jobs for 25,000 persons during the past year, and was now studying its own operations to see how its services can be made more effective.

Through today's meeting, cropping out from almost every report, was a reiteration of the necessity for citizen participation in government.

To outside observers of American democracy, the development of this taxpayers' activity in the State and local affairs of Massachusetts is a matter of considerable wonder. Among similar organizations throughout the Nation, the Bay State federation has gained an eminent position.

Claiming organizations in 200 communities, the Federation asserts it has saved taxpayers more than $80,000,000 in the eight years it has climbed into a potent instrument for citizen control of government; that sum representing expenditures that were proposed and actually in process of being approved when the taxpayers opened fire.

Efforts of the Federation have attracted national attention since the day five years ago when Norman MacDonald, a Springfield newspaperman, lined up with Reginald W. Bird, wealthy gentleman farmer and yachtsman, to breathe a resurgent spirit into the tax organization, which had been brought into being three years earlier under pressure of the depression. Newspapers in various parts of the country have sent correspondents to report on how it is done in Massachusetts, the most recent such visit having been made by A. H. Sypher of the Cleveland, Ohio, News. In Reader's Digest a year ago last March, Marc A. Rose described the organization to a nation-wide audience.

Probably the essence of the success of the taxpayers group is contained in its philosophy of the citizen's part in government.

The common view, of course, is simply that a citizen should carefully consider candidates, vote for the best and entrust the details to the elected officer's best judgment.

Rarely, under such circumstances, do voters pass on issues, or at least the day-by-day questions that arise which cost money. Between elections, citizens lapse into apathy.

The taxpayers' movement is based on quite a different conception of the duty of citizens.

Mr. MacDonald will sit back in his office at 7 Water Street, Boston and read to you from the Massachusetts Constitution, Article 5: "All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Copley—
"Winterset," by Maxwell Anderson. Presented by the Allan Gray Holmes Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"When We Are Married," by J. B. Priestly. With Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Tom Powers and A. P. Kaye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
Gary Cooper in "The Real Glory," 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle, Johnny Downs and Constance Moore. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Underpup," featuring Gloria Jean. 1:45, 4:50, 8. Also "Stolen Life," with Elisabeth Berger. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Drums Along the Mohawk," featuring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Too Busy to work."

Fine Arts—
"General Without Buttons." 2, 4:35, 7, 9:35. Also "Donald's Cousin Gus." 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane, Humphrey Bogart and Dennis Morgan in "The Return of Dr. X." Fenway: 2:10, 5, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "The Llano Kid," with Tito Guizar. Fenway: 1, 3:45, 6:15, 9:05. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Destry Rides Again," featuring Charles Winniger and Mischa Auer. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," featuring Johnny Downs, Constance Moore and Edgar Kennedy. 1:17, 2:22, 5:27, 8:32.

Metropolitan—
Holding over "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Private Detective," with Jane Wyman and Dick Foran. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

Normandie—
"The Rains Came," with Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. Also "Miracles for Sale," with Robert Young.

R. K. O. Boston—
Charles Laughton and Gary Cooper in "If I Had a Million." 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. Also "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kreuger. 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 7:35. Stage: Senator Murphy, Eton Boys, Frank and Jean Hubert. 1:25, 5:20, 9:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Blondie Brings Up Baby," with C. Aubrey Smith and Zazu Pitts. Both theaters 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"Latest—Radio's Information Please." "Skiing with Otto Lang." "Rhumba Rhythm." "Ice Frolic." "Bits of Life." "Trees and Men," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:45. Also "The Real Glory," starring Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds and David Niven. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Modern, 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," starring Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. Also Ann Sothern in "Maisie." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Uptown—
"The Underpup," featuring Gloria Jean. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert and Edna May Oliver. 2:55, 6:25, 10.

University—
Alice Faye and Don Ameche in "Hollywood Cavalcade." 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Pride of the Blue Grass," with Edith Fellows. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in "Babes in Arms." Also "Rio," starring Victor McLaglen.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. Also "Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery and Chester Morris. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert of Christmas music by the Cambridge Madrigal Society. Claude Jean Chiasson, conductor. Martha Whittemore, Viola da Gamba. 2:30.

Sympsony Hall—
"The Messiah," presented by the Handel & Haydn Society. Louise Bernhardt, contralto; Meriel Blanchard, soprano; Harold Haugh, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Frances Brockman, violinist; Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—
Orchestral and choral program. Helen Horan, soprano; Charlotte Alexander, mezzo soprano; Isadore Bouchard, baritone; David Holden, conductor; Margaret Holden, organist. 4.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Christmas program by Carolyn King Hunt, pianiste, assisted by Pearl Bates Morton, soprano; Gretchen Cook, harpist; Norman Sodersjerna, violinist; Stewart Smith, trumpeter. E. Quentin Gulliver, dramatic reader. 8.

First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—
Organ recital by William E. Zeuch. Christmas music. Open to the public without charge. 4:30.

Oust Grafters From Office, Farnum Warns

In an indictment of citizens who persistently elect "grafters, chiselers, and self-seeking politicians," George R. Farnum, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and Special Counsel for the City of Boston in prosecuting the Dolan case, warned members of the Daughters of American Revolution yesterday that the time has come to clean Massachusetts of such public figures.

"One of the most tragic features of our racketeering era is its demoralizing influence on the character, thought, and ideals of the young men and women who are growing up in our cities," Mr. Farnum asserted before the D. A. R. meeting at the Copley-Plaza.

"There is nothing more urgent," Mr. Farnum continued, "than the moral preparation of the younger generation for the duties and responsibilities of life. The plight of young men and young women today, facing unemployment and the insidious dangers of idleness and discouragement, would be disheartening in any event. Unhappily, on top of this, what sort of a shocking spectacle do these practical-minded and skeptical youth see all about them?

"Easy Money" Ideal

"This community has for years been reeking with corruption and infested with chiselers and racketeers of every sort.

"The ideal is 'easy money.' And a person is regarded as a 'sucker' if he fails to get it.

"To a tragic degree, public office has fallen into disrepute," Mr. Farnum charges. "Graft has always existed in some measure, but rarely has it been so impudently flaunted, and with such utter contempt for public opinion as in recent years.

"In their homes, the younger generation has been, or should have been, taught that 'honesty is the best policy,' and that success and happiness depend upon a life of industry, rectitude, and honor.

"In the schools, there has been some perfunctory character-forming instruction, but for the most part the emphasis has been on a materiallistic, rather than a spiritual outlook on life.

"On their own, and without any job at all, or without one that satisfies their ambitions, and with the vicious examples set them on every side, is it any wonder that young people are quickly disillusioned, become cynical, and that many will fall into the line of least resistance, and follow the downward path?" Mr. Farnum asked.

Triad Choral Club Program Dec. 19

Two Czech, one Polish, two French, one German, several old English and one Finnish! Not a list of delegates to the League of Nations, but some of the nationalities represented in the carols to be sung at the fifth Christmas concert of the Triad Choral Club Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, in Jordan Hall at 8:30 o'clock.

During an hour of seasonal music one of the most interesting features is "Onward ye Peoples," by Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer. This choral piece is a stirring, pulsing march—a march in which one feels the courage of this little nation marching ever forward toward peace. It has been said of Sibelius that he often has taken his violin out to the edge of the sea to catch the fervor of its might and majesty for his music. The sea is in this composition, and it is a Finnish Red Sea—passed triumphantly because:

"Forward where Faith revealeth the way
For God is our guide and He will never fail."

In a different vein to this fervent chorus is "Blow, winds, O softly blow"—a German traditional melody with words by Thomas Toplady.

The Triad Choral Club, an affiliate of the Employees' Associated Clubs, will be assisted by the Triolians, with Claude E. Saunier as accompanist. Miss Jessie Dodd will conduct.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Dec. 18

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 18

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Police Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance music. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log," talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Sunday, Dec. 17

Budapest — 7 p. m.—"Hungarian March." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera: Daisy di Carpenetto. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Broadcast. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Military Band. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin — 8:45 p. m. — Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French drama, introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dance Music. TGWA, 15.17 meg. 19.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Dec. 17

10 a. m.—WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Church of the Air: Address by William R. Knox, auspices Committee on Publication for The Mother Church.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 17

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Dec. 17

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding Carlson: transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechosiovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.

For Sunday, Dec. 17

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—International group program. "Christmas Music of Many Nations."
2:30 p. m.—Organ Music.
2:45 p.m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: Walter E. Young, auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammel, Boston University
6:00 p. m.—"Musical Poems."
6:15 p. m.—The Quakers in World Service.
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Flying Congressmen Inspect Nation's Defenses

By a Staff Photographer

Just a Pause in Boston to View Arsenal

Five members of a Congressional Committee which has been inspecting American military resources are shown at East Boston Airport after being shown through the Army Arsenal at Watertown, Mass. Left to right, they are: Representative Thomas E. Martin (R) of Iowa; Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama; Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma; Representative Paul W. Shafer (R) of Michigan; and Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts.

N. H. Grange Reports Rise In Co-operative Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — Grange-sponsored co-operative insurance companies in New Hampshire reported substantial increases in business in reports to the 66th annual session of the State Grange here.

The National Grange Mutual Liability Company of Keene reports that it has increased the number of its policy holders from 27,716 in 1934 to 56,600 in 1938, and that its premium income has increased from $659,435 for the year 1934 to $1,606,320 for the first 10 months of 1939.

The National Grange Automobile Insurance Company has assets of $1,858,647, including policyholders' surplus of $421,732, and the National Grange Fire Insurance Company, formed in 1936, now has assets of $357,424.

The Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rochester reports an upswing both in the number of policies and the amount involved. The company has written 3,337 policies in the last 11 months, as compared with 3,091 for the same period of 1938.

The convention re-elected William J. Neal of Meredith as master and heard an attack on county government for increasing its taxes in recent years when the taxes of cities, towns, precincts, and school precincts have been headed downward.

Charles A. Rollins of West Alton, Chairman of the tax committee, said that in the last eight years the counties of the State have increased their tax levies by $1,700,000, while during the same period the cities, town, precincts, and school districts have reduced their taxes $700,000, in spite of the fact that statutes require 75 per cent of their appropriations.

Mr. Rollins referred to a report issued eight years ago in which alarm was expressed over rising taxation. "During the eight-year period preceding that report," declared Mr. Rollins, "county, city, town, precinct, and school taxes rose from approximately $16,250,000 in 1923 to $20,000,000 in 1930. Debt increased in these same governmental units from $15,250,000 to $22,750,000 in the same period. Revenues of the State of New Hampshire increased from $5,000,000 to $7,250,000, while the State debt mounted from $182,000 to $5,000,000 during the same years. The total assessed valuation was $574,250,000, with a tax rate of $2.44 in 1923, while in 1930 the valuation was $625,500,000, with the tax rate $2.84.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Connecticut

Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Americans at Work"; interviews	Metropolitan Opera	Branscombe Choral	Sport reports	"Children's Corner"
5:15 "Mail Early"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Mail Early"	State Teachers College	California Canary	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Harvard Series	Glee Club	Singing Contest	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	reports; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe		Dramatization	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name"	Concert Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 Informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Enoch Light's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Serenade"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15 dramatic sketch	mystery drama	'Nobody Died"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Ensemble Moderne"
8:45 chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Address by Gov. John	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15 vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	W. Bricker, Ohio	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Concert Melodies
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night	Four; orchestra	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Or-	Address by Thomas E.	News Service
10:15 Bob Freeman's Or..	tra; Desire Defauw,	chestra; vocalist	Dewey	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	conductor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	News Service	Dixieland Band
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Desire Defauw,	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Phil Levant's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 Tommy Reynold's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"Gene and Glenn"	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; Organ and	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather.	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock",	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles: vocal	Bill Johnson, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	male quartet	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Sinfon-	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	ietta Orchestra; Jean	Master Radio Canaries	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Tennyson, soprano; bas-	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	soon soloist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	"Boston Life"; Pauline	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Programs; Walberg	Warren	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Brown's Strings	"Metropolitan Moods"	day"; variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: "The Beg-	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 tion"; drama	gar's Opera"	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 'News in Rhythm';	Great Plays; "The Beg-	University of Chicago	'Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 vocalists; news	gar's Opera"	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony	Sid Reinhers, piano	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Orchestra; John	News; program talk	News from Europe	Perkins Institution Choir	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	Gleason L. Archer	Rangers' Serenade	Concert	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 ductor; Deems	"National Vespers"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network speaker	"Friends of Mine"
4:15 Taylor, comment.	"National Vespers"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	Olympics hockey game.	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45 ness"; variety	Olympics hockey game.	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45 the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Religious Hour	The Argentines
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	prano; organ	variety program	"Dukes of Rhythm"
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45 wood"; variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 The War This Week	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians
7:15 The War This Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 ter: variety	dramatic sketch	Joe Reichman's Orch.	News from Berlin	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Orson Welles and	"Festival of Music";	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum: Ray-	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15 Marie Wilson in	vocalists; orchestra	gen; Donald Dickson;	mond Kelly; J. J. Mc-	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30 'There's Always a	"Footlight Fancies"	Geraldine Fitzgerald;	Entee on "Military	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45 Woman'; war news	"Footlight Fancies"	D. Lamour; orchestra	Training for CCC Boys"	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30 Orchestra; Gladys	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45 Swarthout, soprano	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 Charity Book	News from London	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	"A Song Is Born"
10:15 Drive; talk; music	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"A Song Is Born"
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	Disabled Veterans'	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Weather; organ	saics"	Christmas Rem'mbr'nce	"Good Will Hour"	"Concert Melodies"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
11:30 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Francis Craig's Sunday	Bruins-Chicago hockey	"Melodic Moods"
11:45 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Night Serenade	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	The Buckeye Four	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	Frank Luther, tenor
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	Senator Millard E. Tyd-	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	ings, Maryland	Vocalists
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	morrow"
2:30 "Your Family"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 'My Son and I'	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Jack McLean's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Norman Lang
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Dick Harding, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:45 R. Maxwell, songs	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Soprano and organ	Organ concert
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Jack Arthur, baritone	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Carol recital	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; news	"Concert Album"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Olive Groves, soprano	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Naturalization talk	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Texas Ramblers
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Hollywood Ensemble
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; F. Powers
9:00 Four Lane Sisters;	Career Quiz	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 John Garfield;	Career Quiz	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason.	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Jeffrey Lynn in	Rochester Civic Orch.	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 "Four Daughters"	Rochester Civic Orch.	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Sport comment
10:30 Sports; news	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Sport comment
10:45 Carols; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Sport comment
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News; Weather	tra; vocalists	Sport comment
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sport comment
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Sport comment
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Sport comment

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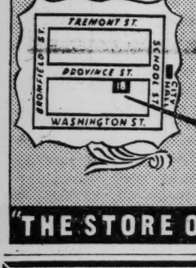

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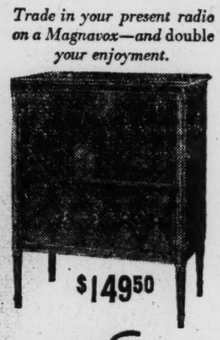

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A Perfect Solution for Many of Your Gift Problems

Lovely Imported Scarfs of very fine quality, reasonably priced and suitable for all ages.

SCOTCH PLAIDS—36 clans . . . . . 1.50 and 2.00
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Many other kinds of scarfs for your choice.

Sweaters — Auto Robes — Dressing Gowns
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581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square
Open Saturday Afternoons Until Christmas

Your maid should manifest the Christmas spirit, too!

Wearing uniforms from this shop will bring bright complements to the annual feast. Formal and informal styles in all colors and sizes. Aprons, too.

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NEW GIFT SETS By MOORE

Quality Fountain Pens and Pencils—new designs and colors.

$3.00 to $11.00 the set

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57 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

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we have a choice collection of dresses and ensembles to show you.

Printed Silks
Pastel Crepes
Sheer Woolens
in the new TEPID colors

FASHIONS for DAYTIME and EVENING are included

Women's Salon
THIRD FLOOR

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Saving Forests Advocated For N. H. Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Possibilities of reforestation for New Hampshire, improvement of the grade of lumber turned out, and general advancement of the lumber industry are looked to as the basis for "one of the greatest booms that could ever come to New Hampshire."

This is the observation of Leonard D. Blodgett of Port Angellus, Wash., who has had charge of timber salvage operations in New Hampshire. This is not the stand of Mr. Blodgett alone. Other lumber and forestry experts believe the felling of tremendous quantities of lumber by the hurricane of a year ago may mark the start of the lumber industry back up the ladder possibly to the post it once held as the State's leading industry.

New Hampshire is in a position where it must do something about rebuilding its forest resources. Many industries are dependent upon locally raised lumber for their raw material; and if steps are not taken, the day may come, it is pointed out, when these industries may be obliged to move to other sections of the country.

Some idea of the condition of the forests is gained from Mr. Blodgett's revelation that only 3 per cent of the timber turned out of New Hampshire forests today is of No. 1 quality, as compared with a possible 30 per cent; that 27 per cent is of No. 2 quality, and the remainder the poorest type, No. 3.

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A GOOD SELECTION FROM OUR LATEST IMPORTATIONS

NECKLACES with white gold clasps, $20, $30, $40, $50 and up

WE ALSO HAVE FOR INEXPENSIVE GIFTS

BRACELETS RINGS
EARRINGS STICK PINS

YAMANAKA
424 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Gives Motherly Care to Thousands of Sailors

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Eleanor May Roulston of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society

Family Bureau In Newton Hits 50-Year Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—One of Newton's oldest social organizations, the Family Service Bureau, marked its fiftieth anniversary this month.

The Bureau, which was incorporated in 1889 as the Newton Associated Charities, changed its name in 1915 to the Newton Welfare Bureau, and to the Family Service Bureau of Newton in 1938 to avoid confusion with out-and-out charitable organizations which it is not. It is a member of the Family Welfare Association of America, the Newton Community and has the indorsement of the Council and has the indorsement of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Its chief function is to prevent breakdown in family life, to cooperate with public and private agencies in discovering causes of trouble and to help rebuild and protect social and economic self-sufficiency. Its goal is to understand the individual, respect his rights, and open resources to him that he may make the most of his own and community opportunities.

Last year nearly 4,000 persons were helped by the Bureau; 248 families received financial aid along with service; 430 families received service and guidance without financial aid; vacations were arranged at 46 different camps; 61 families received Thanksgiving dinners; 79 families were remembered that otherwise would have had no Christmas; $2,368 was expended for the distribution of free milk.

Radio Forum on Defense

A coast-to-coast radio discussion of the question "Should We Tax or Borrow to Increase National Defense?" has been arranged by New England Town Hall in conjunction with the Columbia Broadcasting Company to be held tonight at 7 p. m.

'Mother' to Men of the Sea

Mrs. Eleanor May Roulston—"Mother" Roulston to thousands of seamen all over the world—started out as a volunteer and had 14 years' experience visiting the men on Uncle Sam's battleships before taking on her present post with the Boston Seaman's Friend Society on Hanover Street, in the North End, 26 years ago.

Sailors came here mostly from the Scandinavian countries, England, and Ireland, in the old days. Today, because of certain restrictions, there are mostly Americans.

What does Mrs. Roulston do?

"All sorts of little helpful things," she tells you. "Mending a torn shirt here, sewing on a button there, helping a poor lad over some problem, big or little."

Mrs. Roulston keeps flowers by her "corner" because, she has found, the men like them.

Through long years of association with men of the sea, she has picked up many of their nautical expressions. She refers to the man at the door as the "officer of the deck," calls her time on, her "watch."

The seaman's friend has emphasized temperance work for 112 years. Mrs. Roulston believes the Anchor Alliance fosters this among seamen. The Alliance has more than 4,500 members. The insignia consists of a golden anchor, a red light and a green "light," and the words "Safety—Danger—Keep on the Safe Side."

Polish Relief Fund Sponsored

Leaders in religious, social, and civic affairs have consented to sponsor the activities of the Massachusetts Committee of the Commission For Polish Relief, Inc., to bring aid to the people of Poland and Polish refugees in other countries, Bentley W. Warren, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee has announced. These sponsors are William Cardinal O'Connell, the Rt Rev. William Lawrence, retired Bishop of Massachusetts; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard University; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston philanthropist; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator David I. Walsh, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

The Massachusetts Committee is one of many such committees established throughout the nation to co-ordinate and accelerate efforts to bring help to Polish men, women and children.

These Committees are functioning under the leadership of the Commission For Polish Relief, Inc., in New York City. This national Commission is headed by Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, as Chairman, and as Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, who accompanied her late husband when he took the first relief commission to Belgium.

Headquarters of the Massachusetts Committee are at 72 Arlington Street, in the offices previously occupied by the Gdynia American Steamship Line, which have been obtained for the Committee's use through the co-operation of the Hotel Statler.

Contributions are now being received at these offices, or they may be mailed to the State Street Trust Company. Checks should be made payable to the Commission For Polish Relief, Inc.

Officers of the local Committee assisting Mr. Warren are Timothee Adamowski, Honorary Chairman, and Allan Forbes, Treasurer. Many volunteers have also offered their services for Committees now being formed under the direction of these officers. One such committee has already made arrangements for a benefit concert to be held Feb. 25 at which Jan Kiepura, Polish tenor, will sing.

O'Hara Fish Plant At Pier Modernized

The New England fish industry paused yesterday to recognize one of its most active members.

Francis J. O'Hara, president of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, one of the few remaining independent fishing operators, and one of the few who continues the business that has been in the same family for generations, has just completed modernizing and renovating the entire Boston plant and offices at the Boston Fish Pier. Today was open house at the store, 21 Fish Pier, with "house-warming" festivities.

F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., started in the wholesale fish business in Boston shortly before the great Boston fire of 1872, opening a store on picturesque old T wharf. In conjunction with the late John R. Neal, Mr. O'Hara had a hand in introducing the Grimsby type of steam trawler to America; was a factor in forming the Boston Mackerel Company that is said to have been the nucleus for the New England Fish Exchange; worked for the larger and better Fish Pier now in use; was one of the organizers of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, lessors of the Pier and holds directorships in many of these companies today.

Buyers Visit Ship For Supply Study

Buyers for New England industries are studying methods of handling supplies by means of monthly visits to business houses, manufacturing plants, and properties of consumers. The group, organized as the New England Purchasing Agents Association, originated 35 years ago in Boston.

About 50 members, headed by Wyman S. Randall, the Vice-President, visited the steamer Acadia, as guests of the Eastern Steamship Lines, at India Wharf, Boston this week. Capt. Ralph R. McDonough conducted them over the vessel, and George F. Williams, Purchasing Agent for the steamship company, explained how supplies for the ships are handled. Harry Graham, Secretary of the Association, observed that the "monthly plant visit" was of great educational benefit to the members, each of whom is buyer for a large concern.

Hearing on Closed Bank Is Continued

Behind locked doors, hearings were continued yesterday before Judgt William McGuire, Federal investigator, on a possible compromise plan involving $450,000 in claims on the Lawrence J. Logan estate held by the Federal National Bank. The compromise is said to figure around $32,000 for settlement.

Frederick S. Dietrick, receiver of the closed bank which has been under liquidation for eight years, filed the petition for approval of the compromise in the Federal District Court several weeks ago. In it he stated that the bank's title to $72,000 worth of securities was doubtful, and he thought it in the best interest of the depositors to accept the offer of the Logan estate.

Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal Court sent the compromise to Mr. Maguire for investigation when depositors' objections were presented by Louis J. O'Malley, attorney.

Reporters seeking to attend the hearing Thursday found the door to a dusty bank vault, where Mr Maguire is holding the investigation, locked, and a guard barring them from entering. Evasive replies greeted their questions.

Marginal Shoe Plants Hit At Wage Hearing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—An economist told a wage-hour examiner yesterday that the shoe industry would be better off if marginal factories went out of business instead of "moving around from town to town, living on the inducements offered."

Horace B. Davis, Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology at Simmons College, Boston, appeared at a hearing on a proposed 35 cents an hour minimum for shoe workers.

He disputed the claim of manufacturers in the St. Louis area that living costs in small towns warranted a wage differential, and the argument of a professor from Northwestern University that the industry should be permitted to adjust itself gradually to the minimum provided in the wage-hour act—30 cents—instead of being forced into major adjustments as the result of the higher minimum proposed by the industry committee.

Dr. Frederick S. Diebler, Chairman of the Economics Department, at Northwestern, appearing as a witness for the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association in opposition to the proposed minimum wage, said the establishment of a higher minimum created new economic and administrative problems for the industry. The manufacturer had very little opportunity to pass increased costs on the consumer, he said, because of resistance by consumers and retailers to any variation in the established "price grooves" for shoes.

"I'm not arguing against a 35-cent minimum," Dr. Diebler said, "or even a 40-cent minimum, nor do I understand that the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association is arguing against them as such, but it's my position that the 30-cent minimum should be allowed to stand until a more thorough study can be made of how to achieve the higher figures without serious adjustment problems."

Professor Davis countered Dr. Diebler's argument that an adjustment period was needed with the assertion that a great many companies, and most of the prosperous and well-managed concerns, already were paying wages above the proposed minimum. Any increase in unit production costs, he said, would come in the marginal group which would do better to cease operations anyhow.

"My research would indicate that there is a considerable number of companies, on the borderline of going out of business, which move around from town to town living on the inducements offered," he said.

"Individually they are not large, but the aggregate must be considered. If they could be eliminated from the industry, I think it would benefit the industry as well as themselves, and would tend to stabilize employment in the shoe industry

Around the Corner—

Friends in Need—Official sanding crews did not get out for some time to that steep hill on Commonwealth Avenue on Monday evening, and dozens of cars which stopped for a red light at the bottom, found their wheels spinning when they tried to start up the grade again.

Some enterprising youngsters saw their opportunity to perform a public service—and to make a little pre-Christmas pocket money. They appeared with buckets of sand and offered it to stalled motorists at a nickel a heaping shovelful.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Music Hath Charms"—Some time ago Charles Hector, WEEI band leader, looked over his fast accumulating pile of sheet music and orchestrations and wondered what use could be made of some of those no longer current in his repertoire. He decided to send a quantity of the music to the Concord Reformatory.

Last week he received a letter signed by a group of the inmates, thanking him and reporting that many of the orchestrations were already in use and were being much enjoyed by both players and audiences.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Hills of Home"—William J. Cole, Tax Assessor of Hallowell, Maine, dropped in to the movies the other day to see "Wuthering Heights." He was pleasantly surprised to find that he had also dropped into the midst of scenes of his boyhood. Some of the settings were photographed on the very farm on Dartmoor, England, where he lived as a boy, he said.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wanted—New England Atmosphere—It never occurred to us—New England born and bred—that there might be a place where hooked rugs could not be bought A few days ago the Maine Publicity Bureau received an SOS from a man in California who said he was furnishing a New England type cottage—his ancestors were "Down Easters"—and he wanted some real hooked rugs, the kind his grandmother used to make, no doubt. The request was turned over to State of Maine Industries, Inc., on Route 1 near Saco, and we assume his needs were quickly met.

♪ ♪ ♪

Customer Always Right—A bargain basement customer in a Worcester department store bought three dresses the other day, and asked that they be delivered.

"That will be 10 cents extra, madame," said the clerk.

The woman protested the charge with such vehemence that the floor superintendent was called. He explained that the regular store policy is to charge 10 cents extra for delivery of bargain basement goods.

"That isn't what the sign says," persisted the customer.

"What sign, madame?"

"This one," she panted triumphantly, after hurrying the superintendent up some stairs and pointing to the legend: "Try our finance plan. No carrying charge."

The superintendent surrendered and ordered the dresses sent out at "no carrying charge."

♪ ♪ ♪

Traffic Note—Up in Lewiston, Maine, a young police officer saw a tall driver violate an angle-parking ordinance. "Hey, you big farmer!" was his preliminary greeting to the offender—who turned, revealing that he was John A. Finn, Police Commission Chairman.

"You're right, officer. I'm wrong," was Commissioner Finn's only comment.

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T. G. BUCKLEY CO.
OUR OWN WAREHOUSE

MOVING-STORING-
PACKING-SHIPPING
BOSTON AGENTS
ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.
690 Dudley Street, Boston
COLumbia 4400

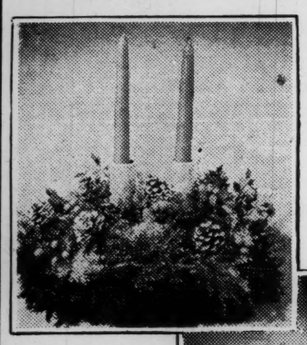
WHY DON'T YOU GIVE THEM A CLOCK?

Clocks are ideal family gifts—*from or to.* They convey with dignity and importance your good wishes and are an excellent choice for those who "have everything."

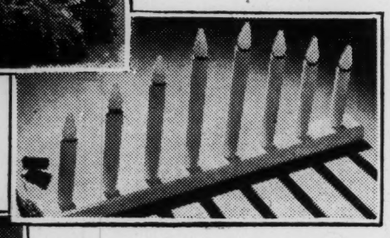
We sketch a clock of French gilt in two tones, rose and yellow. Raised gold numerals on a very readable face and a 15-jewel Concord movement. $60

Hodgson Kennard
AND COMPANY
Jewelers to the Discriminating
Agents for Patek, Philippe Watches
ARLINGTON STREET AT NEWBURY • BOSTON

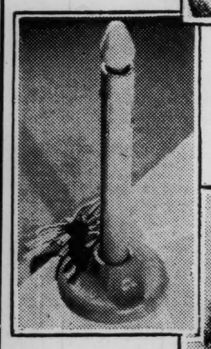
Cheerily yours
Filene's
BOSTON



Two wax candle centerpieces. Evergreens, pine-cones and berries, $1.19



8 light window sets. Colonial drip candles complete with Mazda bulbs, cord and plug. $1.25



Single Colonial drip candle complete with Mazda bulb, cord and plug, 29c

Green rayon visca glo-light trees. Electric bulb sends light through glass rods. Complete with cord and plug, $1.39

Mail and phone orders filled — call HUBbard 4250 until 9 P. M. Except Sundays.

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SHOP
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CHRISTMAS
DECORATIONS
SECOND
FLOOR

The Gift That Keeps on Giving
FORD V-8

Liberal Trade-in Allowance
Convenient Payment Plans
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PARK SQ., BOSTON HUB. 7100

Lila's
. . . for a Gift Every Woman Appreciates!

Holiday Dresses
House Coats—Robes
Velvalux Bed Jackets
Exquisite Slips
Dainty Night Gowns
Charming Pajamas
Bags—Gloves
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs
Sweaters—Skirts
Hosiery—Jewelry—
Evening Bags

Many Other Christmas Suggestions

FREE GIFT WRAPPING

Lila Dress Shops
177 Mass. Ave., Opp. Newberry's
OPEN EVENINGS

HOVEY'S
BOSTON
Aisle of Beauty

quote Vogue . . . these are the "Wish Fulfilments" that will make a joyous Christmas for the receiver

"Wish Fulfilments"

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S
Gift Set with flower mist bath powder and 3 oz. bottle of flower mist in exquisite odors. Done in a gorgeous gift package $2.25

HELENA RUBINSTEIN
Bath Powder and cologne in dainty flower fragrance . . Apple Blossom $2.00

COTY — A generous bottle of perfume and box of Air Spun face powder done in heavenly blue package $2.25

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER —Pink Clover Cologne and bath powder to match. Generous size. Prettily gift-boxed in the clover mood $2.00

Shrine Grid Game Competition Pretty Even During a Period of Fourteen Years

Pageantry and Contests In Field of Their Own

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16—Forty-four of the nation's great footballers will don helmets here in Kezar Stadium Jan. 1 for the annual New Year's Day "All Star" East-West gric battle—the proceeds of which go to the Shriners Hospital for Children.

This yearly gridiron spectacle—which easily ranks with the sensational "Bowls" (from Gold to Cotton and Sugar)—draws its national attractiveness from the fact that nearly every one of the 44 players representing the East and West come from a different college or university.

For Fourteen Years

For 14 years the East-West game has packed in capacity crowds to witness not only the game itself but the pageantry of all the marching units of the Shrine that come to San Francisco from miles around.

These units mounted and afoot, in all their brilliant regalia, march into Kezar Stadium for at least an hour before the game starts, ending their circular parade around the running track with a tremendous presentation of the colors—with over 150 flags in the ceremony—and a singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by all the 60,000 spectators who are jammed into the Stadium. Even if the game itself were to be played by sand-lotters, the color and pageantry would be well worth attendance—and the cause for the Shrine charity makes it an occasion of added giving.

Kerr and Hollingberry

At this 15th annual East-West game we find W. H. Moulthrop at the head of the pageant and game direction—for the 15th consecutive time. And other principals on the working end of the opposition benches are:

Coaches for the East: That old fox Andy Kerr of Colgate, and Bernie Bierman of Minnesota. For the West: the unpredictable and ever-popular "Babe" Hollingberry of Washington State and "Biff" Jones of Nebraska. What a combination of football strategists! Last year's spectators can vouch for plenty of thrills—even though the West's nearly starless squad nicked the East's "greats" 14-0.

This year it looks as though the Big Names will be pretty well interspersed between the two squads. The many "Bowl" games prevent some of the All-Stars and All-America candidates from appearing out here; but the seniors (players must be seniors to receive an invitation) who received invitations this year include such well knowns as Steve Sitko of Notre Dame, Dick Cassiano of Pittsburgh, George McAfee of Duke, Ed Boell of New York University, and Steve Andrako of Ohio State, for the East.

Western All-Stars

Wearing the blue of the West will be, among others, Johnny Schiechl, Santa Clara center and All-America selection; LeRoy Zimmerman, San Jose State fullback, member of the nation's highest scoring team; Ed Schwartzkopf, Nebraska; Kay Eakin, Arkansas, and the nation's leading groundgainer; Lee Artoe, California All-Coast tackle; Frank Ivy, Oklahoma U., an All-America end, and Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons All-America selection center. At this writing it is conjectural whether University of California at Los Angeles' sensational halfback, Kenny Washington, will play or not.

Each team, comprised of 22 men, the personnel of which probably will not be finally settled until Christmas week, will begin their training here that week. If anyone thinks this training is a simple thing for coaches—even such veteran judges of youthful football agility as Kerr, Bierman, Hollingberry and Jones—let them ponder the problem of whipping 44 individual stars, who have never played together before, into a functioning unit; and all in 10 days' time.

West Is Ahead

As games won and lost go, the West is ahead with eight won and 116 points scored. The East, determined to snag a win this New Year's Day, has won five with 95 points on the score board. One game, 1937, was tied 0-0. The total score 116-95 is close enough to show that the past 14 games have all been break-away battles. And fans who can postpone that New Year's Day dinner until late in the afternoon will see a parade of stars that should provide 60 minutes of sparkling football. The rest of you can hear your favorite star in action over the radio—between "Bowls" of Sugar, Cotton, Rose, and any other flavor to suit your New Year's Day taste.

* * *

Notes: This being the end of football season we recognize a couple of outstanding things about the 1939 Pacific Coast season . . . Dartmouth's loss to the losing Stanford squad—'nuff said . . . U. C. L. A. can thank its rise in the world to a Stanford squad that had them beaten 14-7 and then lost its head giving the Uclans their first tie . . . they ended with three, you remember . . . and that last one—what a game! . . . the fellow who suggested U. C. L. A. and U. S. C. play it over in the Rose Bowl or even at Memorial Stadium on Christmas Day wasn't so far wrong.

Royal Arch Gunnison

College Hockey

Results Dec. 15

Dartmouth 8, Colby 3.
St. Nicholas H. C. 4, Princeton 1.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Result Dec. 15

Atlantic City 5, New York 5 (overtime tie).

College Swimming

Result Dec. 15

Springfield 59, Connecticut 25.

'High Flying Blackbirds' —By Pap'

OSSIE SHECHTMAN - LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY'S MAINSTAY !!
FOLLOW ME
THE BLACKBIRDS ARE LIKELY TO GO AS SHECHTMAN GOES - IT SHOULD BE GOOD
'Butch' SCHWARTZ - A CLEVER GUARD
WE LOST SIX REGULARS
CROCODILE TEARS
POOR CLAIR BEE HAS HAD TO DO A LOT OF REBUILDING
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Coach Clair Bee is wondering how long his Long Island University Blackbirds can perch atop the pinnacle attained by last year's "dream" quintet.

The team that won 21 straight before sweeping through the New York Basketball Writers' tournament last March has lost through graduation no less than six regulars. To add to the complications, the current season's schedule is the most ambitious ever attempted by L. I. U. This campaign will test Clair Bee's wizardry as it has never been tested before.

Any other coach would probably have to throw up his hands at his prospects. The six men who are gone include such all-Metropolitan players as Irving Torgoff, Art Hillhouse and Danny Kaplowitz, and such dependables as Myron Sewitch, Johnny Bromberg, the set shot marvel, and George Newman. Among them they found the range with 756 points of the 1,188 compiled by the Blackbirds last season. Torgoff, the high scorer, had 198, and Kaplowitz was next in line with 176.

What saves the whole situation, however, is that Bee made a practice of substituting an entire second team at regular intervals, and this second team, now seasoned and experienced, is back this season carrying the L. I. U. banners. This new array is faster and shiftier than the old one, though lacking its height and perhaps some of its superlative shooting skill. Where it is definitely weaker is among the reserves, it won't be backed by a second team comparable with its own strength last year.

—Pap'

Hockey at a Glance

Week-End Schedule

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

New York Rangers at Montreal.
New York Americans at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Cleveland.
Hershey at Pittsburgh.
New Haven at Philadelphia.
Providence at Springfield.

American Association

Omaha at Kansas City.
Wichita at Tulsa.

Sunday

National

Toronto at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

International-American

Hershey at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Philadelphia at New Haven.
Cleveland at Providence.

American Association

St. Paul at Minneapolis.
(No games scheduled last night.)

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	7	4	3	35	25	17
Toronto	7	3	3	35	22	17
Canadiens	7	4	2	38	29	16
Rangers	4	3	6	28	20	14
Chicago	6	6	1	26	40	13
Detroit	4	9	2	27	45	10
Americans	4	10	1	31	39	9

College Basketball

Results Dec. 15

By the Associated Press

St. Mary's (Minn.) 29, St. Bonaventure 21.
Indiana State 26, Illinois Wesleyan 21.
Louisiana Normal 47, Arkansas Teachers 30.
Ashland (Ohio) 46, Grove City 39.
Bradley 39, Western Kentucky Teachers 38.
New Mexico Aggies 44, Loyola (Los Angeles 34.
Texas 48, Texas Tech 28.
Knox 35, Beloit 28.
Slippery Rock 60, Clarion Teachers 25.
Creighton 47, Denver 34.
Idaho 38, Montana 26.
Loyola (Chicago) 43, Kalamazoo Teachers 33.
Depaul (Chicago) 53, Hamline 33.
Butler 47, Pittsburgh 36.
Indiana 49, Nebraska 39.
Wesleyan 53, Harvard 37.
Ohio 60, Western State Teachers (Mich.) 46.
Villanova 52, Western Maryland 35.
West Chester (Pa.) 53, Washington College 38.
St. Mary's (Md.) 51, Davis-Elkins 36.
Duquesne 42, Waynesburg 31.
Illinois 46, Carleton 15.
Wittenberg 49, Swarthmore 47.
Bethany (W. Va.) 26, Hiram 14.
Alabama 47, Florida 38.
Indiana State 26, Illinois Wesleyan 21.
Kansas State 42, Colorado State 36.
Rice 52, Sam Houston Teachers 42.
Colorado 59, Colorado Mines 38.
Bates 37, Assumption 26.
Clark 66, Colby 41.
Fordham 46, Vermont 42.

Sports Around the Hub

Serious Stretch for Bruins

Bruins enter a serious stretch beginning tomorrow night at Chicago against the Black Hawks. They return on Tuesday morning and clash with the Toronto Maple Leafs who are determined to make a showing here. After that game they entrain for a contest Thursday night at Montreal against Canadiens, and Canadiens, in Montreal, are always troublesome, especially for the Bruins.

* * *

Next week sees the various colleges putting their athletic activities away in the locker for the Christmas holidays. The Tufts basketball and wrestling teams are active Tuesday when they meet Vermont and Lafayette respectively, while Harvard plays Boston University in hockey at the Arena. The last collegiate activity of the week sees M. I. T. and Boston College in a New England Hockey League game Wednesday at the Garden.

* * *

Tonight and tomorrow afternoon at the Garden, the Boston Olympics meet Sherbrooke in a two-game Provincial Hockey League series which may well be used as a barometer for the locals future success this year. Already having lost 8-0 to the Canadians, the Olympics hope to bound back to the tune of a double win. If they do, there will probably be no doubt that they will end their season high on the league's list. If they split the two games, they will be doing all that rightfully can be expected of them. But if they lose twice, it may take them some time to recover the zip which has carried them to their present second-place tie with the Red Raiders and St. Hyacinthe.

Colby visits Boston tonight for a basketball game with Northeastern at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. Across the river in Cambridge, Harvard and Boston University will meet on the court both in freshman and varsity contests.

* * *

Prompted chiefly by the disgraceful Magerkurth-Jurges incident at the Polo Grounds late last season, President Ford Frick of the National League assures interested listeners that his umpires will have more power in 1940. Umpire baiting will not be tolerated, he contends, and warns all players, coaches and managers that suspensions and fines are awaiting guilty parties.

* * *

Frick admits that he made a mistake last season in allowing players too much leeway. He instructed his umpires not to be too quick to put complaining players out of the game, believing that added fight and hustle was attractive to the spectator. However, the Magerkurth-Jurges affair climaxed a series of memorable disputes which convinced the young prexy he was wrong.

* * *

It takes the invasion of a powerful western basketball team to emphasize the dearth of height in this section of the country. University of Oregon, which plays Long Island University in one half of a Madison Square Garden double-header this evening, has two centers who tower seven inches above the six-foot level. Like the Yankees in baseball, an Oregon reserve would be first string on almost any other quintet.

* * *

Thirty runs were the most scored in any American League baseball game during the 1939 season. Boston won that contest from Philadelphia, 18 to 12. The Red Sox scored 10 runs or more in 21 contests, but were second to the Yankees, who managed 31. Also, the Yanks three times topped the 20-run level, beating the Athletics 23 to 2 and 21 to 0, and taking the Tigers by 22 to 2.

* * *

For the fifth straight season, the Charles River Country Club will conduct a ski school for both children and adults. The instructor is A. W. Laughton, formerly a skier of note at Dartmouth. Classes are held Saturday and Sundays, and the course runs from four to six lessons, depending on snow conditions.

Just Like His Dad

Wide World

MIAMI—Johnny Revolta, Jr., shown here recently all ready for a round of golf. His famous father, former P. G. A. champion and Ryder Cup team member, is competing in the sixteenth annual $10,000 Miami Open at the Miami Springs Country Club.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

Major leagues boosted player limit from 23 to 25, Judge Landis casting the deciding vote.

Three Years Ago

Larry Kelley, Yale captain and All-America end, received John Heisman Memorial Trophy as "most valuable player" of 1936 in college football.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Earl Seibert, husky defenseman who has been out of action since Nov. 16 with a leg injury, worked out with the Chi Black Hawks yesterday and will be in the line-up Sunday night against the Hub Bruins in Chicago . . . Seibert, who missed eight games, will team with Art Wiebe on the rear line . . . Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins, declares his newly-invented puck will be given an early trial in the National Hockey League . . . Ross demonstrated his bevel-edged puck by bouncing it on the tile floor of his bathroom . . . He claims it won't roll on edge as often as the present puck or bounce as wildly.

* * *

The Stanford University Board of Athletic Control has voted to oust C. E. (Tiny) Thornhill as gridiron coach . . . His "firing," as he termed it, ended 18 years of football tutoring at Stanford, the last seven as head coach and producer of three Rose Bowl teams . . . Tiny's contract expires in April . . . Dud de Groot, coaching at near-by San Jose State College, is among those who have been mentioned as a possible successor to Thornhill, but the Stanford board has made no announcement about a selection of a new coach.

* * *

The Cleveland Rams of the National Professional Football League have elected Coach Earl (Dutch) Clark vice-president and director . . . Thomas Lipscomb retired as president and E. P. Bruch was elected to succeed him . . . Lipscomb remained a director . . . The Chicago White Sox announce the outright sale of Pitcher Johnny Marcum to Toledo of the American Association . . . Adolph Keifer, young Cihcago star who has monopolized the Olympic, world and American records for backstroke swimming, turned his steps westward today—for Hollywood and the movies . . . It is said the contract will not impair Keifer's amateur standing.

* * *

New York and Chicago were tied early today for leadership in the annual national intercity table tennis championships . . . Each had won three and lost none . . . Philadelphia was third with two victories and one defeat, St Louis fourth with one win and one defeat, and Boston next with one win and two losses . . . Indianapolis and Detroit have yet to win in three matches . . . Tennessee's Vols expect to be as sound as a new silver dollar when they take to the field against Southern Cal in the Rose Bowl game New Year's Day . . . That was the word passed along by Trainer Mickey O'Brien . . . When the Stephan Indians defeated Blunt in a basketball game at Highmore, S. D., high scorer for Stephan was Two Two, a forward. Two Two scored 22 points!

Miami Open

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP)—Thirty-six hole leaders in the $10,000 Miami open tournament at the end of play, Dec. 15:

Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 68-69—137.
Gene Kunes, Philadelphia, 71-66—137.
Ralph Guldahl, Coral Gables, Fla., 68-70—138.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 68-69—138.
Denny Shute, Coral Gables, Fla., 69-70—139.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 69-70—139.
Dick Metz, Chicago, 68-71—139.
Johnny Revolta, Chicago, 70-69—139.
Joe Turnesa, Rockville Center, N. Y., 69-71—140.
Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, 70-70—140.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 70-70—140.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 68-72—140.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 68-72—140.
Stanley Horne, Montreal, 67-72—140.
Jimmy Hines, New York, 68-72—140.
Tommy Armour, Boca Raton, Fla., 71-69—140.
Harold McSpaden, Boston, 70-70-140.
Jimmy McHale, Saranac, N. Y., 69-71—140.
Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, 72-69—141.
Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich., 69-72—141.
Jimmy Thompson, Chicopee, Mass., 72-69—141.
Art Clark, Uniontown, Pa., 68-73—141.
*Wilford Wehrle, Chicago, 69-72—141.

* Denotes amateur.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

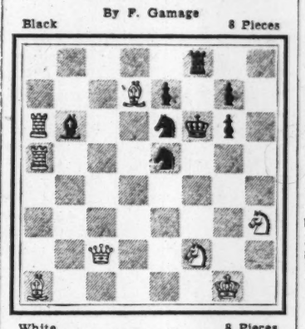
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 16, 1939

Problem No. 2201

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

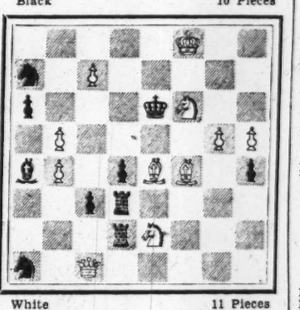
White to play and mate in two

(Honor Prize Problem, Chess Review, January, 1939.)

Problem No. 2202

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Pittsburg Leader, 1910.)

Solutions to Problems

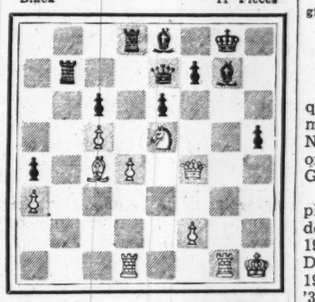
No. 2199. 1. Q-QKt Kt-B2
2. Q-Kt5 K-B2
3. B-Q5 Mirror Model Mate
2. ... KtxQ
3. R-K7 Model Mate
1. ... K-K4
2. Q-Kt5 BxB
3. R-K7 Pin Model Mate
1. ... P-R5
2. Q-Kt4 KtxQ
3. R-K7 Model Mate
1. ... Kt-B7
2. Q-Kt3 BxB
3. R-K7 Pin Model Mate
1. ... P-R3
2. Q-Kt6ch KtxQ
3. R-K7 Model Mate
1. ... BxB or B-Q8
2. QxP
1. ... B-B8
2. Q-Kt5
1. ... Kt-Kt6
2. QxKt

No. 2200. Q-R6

End-Game No. 489. Black wins: 1 . . . QxBch (Black): 2 RxQ, R-Kt3ch; 3 K-R2, RxRch; 4 K-R, R-R7ch; 5 KxR, R-Kt1ch; 6 KxP, Kt-B5ch; 7-K-R4, P-Kt4 mate.

End-Game No. 490

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

(Alekhine-Asztalos, Kecskemet, 1927. The conclusion to one of the games Alekhine discusses in detail in his "My Best Games, 1924-1937").

Euwe-Keres Match

Paul Keres, Estonian grandmaster, will not visit this country, at least right away, for he will play a match with Dr. Euwe, Amsterdam school teacher, and former champion of the world.

Buenos Aires Results

The tournament arranged after the Buenos Aires team tournament resulted in a victory for Keres and M. Najdorf, Polish expert, each of whom scored 8½-2½.

Alekhine's Montevideo Triumph

Another tournament taking advantage of the presence of a number of European experts in South America in connection with the team tournament was arranged in Montevideo. Dr. Akekhine, world champion, easily outdistanced his rivals, winning every game. H. Golombek, English expert, was second with 5½-1½, and Mrs. Stevenson, the former Miss Menchik, woman world champion, was third with 5-2.

Marshall Chess Club Championship Tournament

The annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club (New York) has attracted a very strong entry this year. With Fine, Santasiere, Marshall, Edward Pollard, Bernstein, Reinfeld, Howard, Green, and Collins among the leading contenders, there should be a close battle for the various prizes.

H-Y-P-D Team Tournament

The annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton Dartmouth intercollegiate team championship will begin Dec. 22, at the Marshall Chess Club. Harvard now has possession of the Belden-Stevens Trophy, having won last year.

Games

Here is a well-played victory, from the recent Boston championship. The winner of this game is also the president of the U. S. of A. Chess Federation.

Queen's Pawn Game

Katz White	Sturgis Black	Katz White	Sturgis Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	20 B-K2	PxP
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3	21 BxP	BxB
3 P-QKt3	P-KKt3	22 QxBch	QxQ
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	23 PxQ	R-Q
5 P-Q4	Castles	24 B-R3	K-B2
6 P-B4	P-B4	25 B-B5	R-B
7 QKt-Q2	BPxP	26 BxP	RxP
8 KPxP	Q-R4(a)	27 R-R	P-Kt4
9 B-K2	Kt-B3	28 P-Kt3	PxP
10 Castles	R-Q	29 PxP	B-R3
11 Kt-Kt5	KtxKt	30 B-K3	R-B6
12 PxKt	Kt-K5	31 R-K	R-B7
13 KtxKt	PxKt	32 P-QR3	R-R7
14 Q-K	Q-B2	33 B-B5	R-QB7
15 P-B4	P-B4	34 B-K3	R-R7
16 Q-B3	Q-B4ch	35 B-B5	R-R5
17 K-R	B-K3	36 R-KB	RxPch
18 QR-Q	RxR	37 K-Kt	R-R5
19 BxR	P-QKt4	Resigns	

(a) Black begins to get the edge. White has not handled the opening well, and his P position is weak.

From the Bournemouth (England) tournament. Dr. Euwe has a very narrow escape.

Ruy Lopez

Kitto White	Euwe Black	Kitto White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 P-KB4	B-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 B-Kt5	B-K2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 B-R6	B-B
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 B-Kt5	Kt-K2
5 Castles	KtxP	23 P-KKt4	QR-K
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	24 P-KR4	P-Q5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	25 PxP	P-B5
8 PxP	B-K3	26 Q-K4	P-KR4
9 P-B3	B-K2	27 PxP	PxP
10 B-K3	Castles	28 BxKt (a)	QxB
11 QKt-Q2	KtxKt	29 P-B5	R-Kt2ch
12 QxKt	Kt-R4	30 K-B2	KPxP
13 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	31 Q-Q5ch	K-R
14 B-B2	P-B4	32 Q-B3	QxPch
15 Q-Q3	P-KKt3	33 K-K2	QxP
16 KtxB	PxKt	34 R-KKt	RxPch
17 B-R6	R-B2	Resigns	
18 QR-K	Kt-B3		

(a) 28 K-R, followed by R-KKt has been given as the winning line for White.

Squash at Harvard

The Harvard varsity squash racquets team will play informal matches with a team of five former National Champions, all graduates of Harvard, in the Hemenway Gymnasium courts this afternoon.

Former National champions playing will be Germain G. Glidden '36, National Champion in 1936, 1937, and 1938; W. Palmer Dixon '25, National Champion in 1925 and 1926; Beekman H. Pool '32, National Champion in 1932; J. Lawrence Pool '28, National Champion in 1929 and 1931; and Herbert N. Rawlins, Jr. '27, National Champion in 1928 and 1930.

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Tickets at Symphony Hall

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GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7880. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

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HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
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"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
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MARGIN FOR ERROR
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PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9158
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Siena Honors Vivaldi

By Alfredo Casella

Siena, Italy

In "L'Olimpiade" Vivaldi appears as a great musician who accepted the theater of his time without trying to revolutionize it. If the forms which he employed do not go beyond the bounds of his times, he has nevertheless known how to fill them with a music which is of great strength. The opera unfolds in an atmosphere fundamentally pastoral, in which yet rise little by little situations and utterances which are highly dramatic, sometimes even heroic and violent. And the "sinfonia" (overture) which precedes the opera is particularly significant, for it includes in abridged form all the different elements of the action.

The religious compositions have been a still more unexpected revelation. The compositions chosen for the festival confronted us with a Vivaldi who can be compared without hesitation to J. S. Bach (every day it is more evident that the influence exerted by Vivaldi on the Cantor was considerable and perhaps even decisive in his molding). The prodigious wealth of musical invention; the dramatic force (which recalls so imperatively the brilliance and fire of the great Venetian painters); the mastery of choral polyphony; the marvelous dynamism of the instrumental part, the incessant movement of which, independent of the voices and chorus, plainly forecasts the Wagnerian style and finally, the high quality of the emotion which animates his works—all these put Vivaldi in a wholly new light.

* * *

In the concertos, a magnificent discovery was made in the Concerto for two violins in A minor, which was the sensation of the week's instrumental music. Another admirable concerto, in G minor, was furnished by the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. And finally, there were two exquisite little concertos (found in Turin), one entirely with mutes, called "Il riposo," and the other "alla rustica." The programs were completed with some other concertos and vocal pieces which either were unpublished or at least had never before been performed.

The festival was inaugurated with a program which included a symphony, the concerto from Washington, another in B minor, for four violins, an aria from the opera "La fida Ninfa," the transcription by Bach for four pianos of the concerto in B minor, and finally the concerto "alla rustica." The following evening there was a program of chamber music, including a sonata for a trio (transcribed by Casella), three arias from the opera "Ercole sul Termodonte," the concerto "La notte" for flutes and strings, and finally a very curious composition, a Serenata for three voices, horns, oboe, bassoon, strings, cymbal, and chorus, written by Vivaldi for the Marquis de Toureuil, which is exceedingly entertaining. The second instrumental concert included another symphony, the concerto for organ in D minor (transcription also by Bach), three arias for soprano, the concerto already mentioned for two violins and strings, and to conclude, a concerto in F major for two horns, two oboes, violin solo, strings, and cymbal.

* * *

"L'Olimpiade" was presented in the charming Dei Rozzi Theater, with settings by Virgilio Marchi and with Corrado Pavolini as stage manager. The opera was conducted with his usual mastery and taste by Antonio Guarnieri. The next day, in the afternoon, the concert of religious music, directed by the writer, took place in the basilica of San Francesco. The concert included a Credo for choir and orchestra, a Motet for soprano, organ and strings, a Stabat Mater for contralto, organ, and strings, and finally the monumental Gloria for two sopranos, contralto, choir, organ, and orchestra.

It would take too long, beyond mentioning the conductors Mario Rossi and Fernando Previtali, to name all the performers. It is interesting to note that a large number of these performers, singers as well as instrumentalists, were trained by the "Accademia" itself. One must recall further that the venture was liberally supported (in addition to the generosity of Count Chigi-Saracini) by the Ministries of Popular Culture and National Education, by various banks, and by the Royal Academy of Italy.

The festival was enthusiastically acclaimed and the attendance was considerable, in spite of the critical political situation. The beauty of the presentation, and the exceptional quality of the frame in which it unfolded, permitted those who had the opportunity of attending to forget that in these days Europe goes through tragic hours.

The second music week in Siena, which is scheduled for September, 1940, will be devoted either to Alessandro and Domenico Scarlatti, or to Claudio Monteverdi. May it unfold in an atmosphere of peace, and may all the friends of our art find themselves together in the lovely little Tuscan town, communicants in one and the same rite of beauty and universal brotherhood.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Dec. 2.)

The Rachmaninoff Cycle

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Metropolitan Opera continues on its diversified and polyglot way. Back on the active list are "Die Walküre," "Parsifal," "Rigoletto," and "La Traviata," and repetitions have been accorded "Die Meistersinger," "Boris Godounoff," and "Aïda."

The "Walküre" was one of the least impressive ever given in the house. Julius Huehn (Wotan), Risë Stevens (Fricka), and Norman Cordon (Hunding) were hard-working young artists who showed only distant glimmerings of the possibilities of their roles. Nor was Erich Leinsdorf, conducting again the first opera of his career, altogether satisfactory.

The occasion gained special interest, however, from the first appearance here in opera of Eyvind Laholm, though this American tenor of Swedish extraction, with a considerable operatic experience in Germany and Italy behind him, had sung here in concert a year ago last spring. In appearance, he made the youngest Siegfried of my recollection, and his voice sounded fresh and particularly agreeable in some of the lyric passages.

* * *

Artistically the feature of the performance, however, was the Brünnhilde of Marjorie Lawrence, in spite of some richly expressive singing by Lotte Lehmann, whose performance was marred, though, by some singing and more acting that were anything but commendable. It was Miss Lawrence's seasonal re-entry and not only was her Brünnhilde vivid and engrossing, but rarely, if ever, had she sung so well here.

"Parsifal" brought back Kirsten Flagstad, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, and Emanuel List to their accustomed roles of Kundry, Parsifal, Amfortas, and Gurnemanz, so this performance had the spacious Wagnerian manner though not one of the aforesaid artists was at quite his or her best. And the stage direction here, as in "Die Walküre," had deplorable points. "Rigoletto," with Lawrence Tibbett in the name part and Frederick Jagel as the Duke to provide substantial voices, also brought forward a débutante, Hilde Reggiani, a young Italian soprano, to take her place in the long procession of Metropolitan Gildas. While her singing was somewhat uneven, it disclosed a voice of substance and range and often of real beauty.

* * *

In the repetition of "Die Meistersinger," Herbert Janssen essayed the duties of Hans Sachs for the first time on any stage, and the outcome was so pallid and indifferent that one asked oneself whether he would ever try the part again. "La Traviata" had chief singers more or less known here in their several roles—Helen Jepson for Violetta, Richard Crooks for Alfredo, and Mr. Tibbett for Germont père. "Boris" was repeated without a change of cast. In "Aïda," however, Messrs. Jagel, Tibbett, and Moscona were for the first time this season the Radames, the Amonasro, and the Ramfis. However, in those roles they are now old friends.

Although two new pianists have shown in Town Hall recitals that they are important additions to the local galaxy—Ozanne Marsh, an American youth, and Germaine Leroux, a Frenchwoman with a Czech as well as a French background—and Mme. Flagstad and Mr. Heifetz have crowded Carnegie Hall in recital, the habitual concertgoer, dividing up his time as best he can, has perhaps found most memorable certain symphonic concerts, all taking place as usual in Carnegie Hall. Thus Fritz Kreisler, the Philharmonic-Symphony soloist on the seventh and eighth, treated his hearers to the first performances in America of his revised version of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto.

* * *

What he has done is chiefly, through judicious cutting, especially in the first movement, to tighten and solidify the work. He has also provided a new and more effective conclusion, taken over mainly from Wieniawski. Few unbiased listeners would object to any of this, and he played with all his well-known magnetism. Meanwhile, John Barbirolli proved once more his ability as an accompanist. At the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of the ninth and tenth, Mr. Barbirolli also put to his credit performances of Rossini's "William Tell" Overture, which he had prepared with special care, that a Toscanini need not have been ashamed to acknowledge.

On the evening of the tenth, the Philadelphia Orchestra concluded its local Rachmaninoff Cycle. The composer, who had conducted here only once before, back in 1910 with the Russian Symphony Society, led this concert, and with a quiet dignity that at times was positively majestic! Interesting as it was to hear the somewhat baffling Third Symphony played under the composer's direction by the admirable orchestra, the feature of the occasion for most of the audience must have been the much older choral symphony, "The Bells," the text being an English translation of a German translation of a free Russian version of Poe's poem! The listener is quite overcome in this work—said to be the composer's favorite—by the ingenuity with which the constant ringing is kept up and the color imparted instrumentally to each of the four sections.

* * *

As for the performance, that was in most respects magnificent. Not only did the orchestra distinguish itself, but the Westminster Choir sang superbly, and of the three soloists—Susanne Fisher, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Mack Harrell, baritone—Mme. Fisher and Mr. Harrell unmistakably added to their laurels.

The season's second concert of the National Orchestra Association, on the evening of the eleventh, was genuinely notable because of the revival of Berlioz's Overture, "Les Francs-Juges"; the introduction here of three imaginative and deeply felt settings for medium voice and orchestra by the American composer, Eugene Bonner, of texts by Walt Whitman, and of an interesting, if less persuasive, Symphony for strings, in G major, by the French composer, Jean Rivier, and finally because of the singing of Marjorie Lawrence. In exceptional voice, Miss Lawrence gave a brilliant account of an aria from "Verdi's "Macbeth," sang with rich tones and poetic feeling the Bonner songs, and was truly superb as the singer of Brünnhilde in the music from the last act of "Götterdämmerung" that brought an uncommonly fine concert to an impressive close.

The Society for the Publication of American Music, A. Walter Kramer, president, announces that this season it will omit its annual examination of manuscripts. The society has on hand several manuscripts, submitted in the past, which it feels worthy additions to American chamber music. One of these works will be selected for next year's publication award.

Of the works submitted last fall, the society will publish during the present season David Holden's "Chamber Music for Piano and Strings." Originally written as a quintet for piano and string quartet, it becomes, with an added double-bass part, a definite contribution to the limited concerto grosso repertory for string orchestra.

David Holden was graduated from Harvard in 1935. He studied composition under Walter Piston, Aaron Copland, and Bernard Wagenaar. He is instructor in theory and composition at the Boston Conservatory of Music.

The Theater Carries On

By Harold Hobson

London

The amazing theater, as James Agate calls it, has survived bear-baiting, the Puritans, the music hall, lawn tennis, the cinema, and the radio; and it looks as though it is going to survive the war. At the moment of writing there are 16 theaters open in the West End of London. The finances of some of these are on a highly experimental basis, and there are leading players receiving £5 a week who, in the middle of August, were getting £80. But there are other theaters, chiefly housing the very lightest kinds of entertainment, which are nightly besieged by hordes of playgoers. "Saloon Bar," by Frank Harvey, Jr., was greeted at Wyndham's on its first performance with storms of cheers; and Mr. George Black's "Black Velvet" at the Hippodrome is as popular as his "Little Dog Laughed" at the Palladium. The Hippodrome's vast interior is as rich in bastions and outwork as a Gothic castle, and no jutty, frieze, buttress, nor coign of vantage but is a perch for clusters of vociferously excited playgoers. The blackout has not put Black out.

Theatergoers have, in fact, taken it very well. Perhaps they come in from the country, at any rate in cars, in fewer numbers than they used to do, for beyond the suburbs the world seems to be empty after dark, but for the fairy-like gleams of red and green that mark out a railway line, the roving glow in the sky that reveals a searchlight, and an occasional motor or bicycle prowling along with dim and shuttered lamps. Central London itself, however, is gay and active, though its cheerfulness is hidden under a pall of blackness, as a fine dress may be covered by a dark mantle. But the hurrying crowds of intent pleasure seekers are faintly illuminated by the redly burning torches of the traffic policemen, and the phosphorescent blue haze, which is the only light the theaters are allowed to show, that guides them to their goal.

* * *

Inside, of course, there is a blaze of brightness, and it is already evident from the response of the public that this brightness is expected to continue when the curtain is up and the house lights are down. War, the experience of 25 years ago showed abundantly, leads to a relaxation of standards, and the success of the Palladium and Hippodrome pieces probably foreshadows an era of somewhat raffish entertainment.

Yet there is a good deal in "Black Velvet" that is unexceptionable enough. There is a brilliant sketch at the expense of the Ministry of Information. "Don't mention the war," urges the Minister. "Why ever not?" ask the surprised journalists. "It might start it," replies that harassed official, who glances up apprehensively at a minatory portrait of Mr. Gladstone every time anyone says it is a fine day. "Let the enemy's spies find that out for themselves," is his praiseworthy attitude.

* * *

Jack and John Bredwin (one of them made up as Hitler) are acrobats of astounding agility. Max and Harry Nesbitt, imitating Fred Astaire's dancing and Donald Duck, prove that they can do anything oral except sing. The Café Royal of 1900 is attractively reproduced, and the whole company comes over the footlights to dance with the occupants of the stalls. Then there is Vic Oliver, who dominates the show. Mr. Oliver is the son-in-law of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and his only possible rival as an entertainer is his father-in-law.

"Saloon Bar" is set, as its title implies, in a public house, and the atmosphere that this entails will be irksome to many people. One of the habitués of the place is convicted of homicide, and the plot is concerned with the efforts of his friends to prove his innocence. They move towards their goal slowly and in a manner productive of small amusement. Yet, as has been already recorded, the piece, with Mr. Gordon Harker in the cast, was enthusiastically received.

New Hope's Co-operative Gallery

By Dorothy Grafly

New Hope, Pa.

Thirty-one artists of the New Hope colony and more than 20 laymen have banded together to open Pennsylvania's first co-operative gallery.

Situated opposite the Bucks County Theater, the gallery of the New Hope Art Associates, installed in an erstwhile restaurant, hopes to accomplish for painter and print maker what the playhouse has been accomplishing for actor and playwright. The linking of the arts, also, is in keeping with the temper of the New Hope colony.

More important even than its exceedingly bright and varied opening show which presents all 31 of its art members, is the fact-facing program upon which the new organization makes its bid for success. Giving itself one year as period for experiment it starts off with capital of some $600 gathered in the 10 days prior to the opening through solicitation of lay and art members.

While lay members pledge themselves to buy from $25 to $50 worth of art during the year, artists contribute $15 outright, and pledge $50 in work of their particular métier. Should they make a $100 sale, the pledged $50 would be deducted to be held until the end of the year when overhead expenses can be totaled.

With its emphasis on sales—not on medals or other empty honors—the New Hope Art Associates face squarely the primary issue before American art today, the struggle for survival, and they face that issue with no ax to grind. Their exhibition makes no attempt to influence the choice of the buyer by presenting only one phase or one school of art.

Included in the initial show are oils, water colors, black-and-whites, and photographs. There are abstractions for those who like them, notably Jon Gnagy's "Water Flower," an intense study in color vibrations, and John H. Hinchman's organization of geometrized industrial forms, "Abstractions in Mobile Planes."

At an opposite pole, however, are Daniel Garber's poetic bits of landscape decoration; John Folinsbee's strongly brushed up-hill range of buildings, Manayunk," and Mary Sarg's "Barn Interior," with darkness pierced by slit of light at the door, and sunshine filtering from the loft.

Human interest, less in evidence than one might expect, crops out vividly in Peter Cook's country "Auction."

For the sophisticate, however, there are such oils as the semi-abstract "Brickyard, New Hope," by Paul Froelich, who starts with landscape and ends with abstract design, and "Yellow Bowl with Flowers," by Leon Karp, a subtle organization of color tones.

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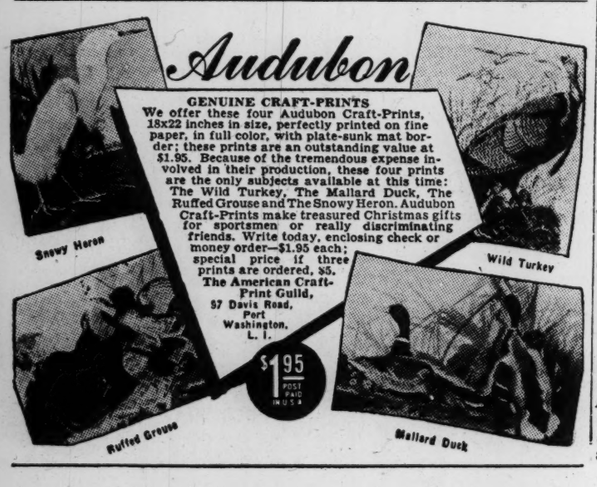

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 704,480
1939 volume to date 253,263,931
1938 volume to date 282,329,087

Some Stocks Up Slightly In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Steels and aircrafts edged forward in today's stock market but many issues were left at the post.

Volume was light throughout, pointing to less than 300,000 shares for the brief session. At the start of the final hour fractional gains and losses were about fifty-fifty.

Upward tendencies were displayed by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Woolworth, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Electric, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Standard Oil of N. J and International Paper preferred.

Lagging were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Consolidated Edison and Johns-Manville.

Climax Molybdenum, notably weak yesterday, dropped another point. Depressing the stock was the Government's extension of its "moral embargo" to Molybdenum and aluminum exports to nations bombing civilian populations.

Tax selling was well absorbed, brokers said, but this influence remained as a market brake. Business news was a bit sketchy.

Major commodities were moderately higher. Bonds were mixed.

Foreign Bonds Rise

Scandinavian bonds extended today a rally begun in the previous session on news of the Finnish peace overtures to Russia.

Although Moscow seemed to be ignoring the appeal from Finland, gains of fractions to more than a point were general in the Scandinavian list. Finland 6s rose about 1½ on sale of a few bonds. Some Norwegian issues, which had broken sharply on the supposed threat to Scandinavia, also were up as much as 1½.

U. S. Treasury issues ruled a shade higher in quiet dealings.

Corporate obligations remained uneven and narrow. Demand again was centered on a few industrials and rails favored by a rising earnings trend.

Up fractions were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Firestone Tire 3½s, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Off a little were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and U. S. Steel 3¼s.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of Dec. 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.3 per cent during the week ended Dec. 2, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline, continues the report, was due mostly to the sharp declines in market prices for farm products and foods, together with minor decreases for hides and leather products and fuel and lighting materials.

The all-commodity index for the week stands at 78.8 per cent of the 1926 average and is 0.6 per cent below the level of the first week in November.

Four of the 10 major commodity group indexes showed decreases this week, five averaged slightly higher, and one, housefurnishing goods, remained unchanged. Compared with the week ended Aug. 26, which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war in Europe, the general level is higher by 5.3 per cent.

Each of the major commodity groups shows substantial rises over the three months' period ranging from 1.6 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 12.8 per cent for textile products. With the exception of farm products and foods, all commodity groups are higher than for the corresponding week a year ago. The general level is 1.8 per cent above the week ended Dec. 3, 1938.

Raw material prices averaged 0.4 per cent below a week ago because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, coffee, hemp, raw jute, and anthracite.

Comodity groups	Dec. 2 1939	Nov. 25 1939	Dec 3 1938	P. C. changes from Aug.26 to Dec. 2
All commodities	78.8	79.0	77.4	+ 5.3
Farm products	67.1	67.6	69.1	+ 9.8
Foods	74.1	72.0	74.3	+ 6.6
Hides and leather products	103.3	104.2	94.4	+12.2
Textile products	76.0	75.8	65.6	+12.8
Fuel and lighting materials	74.4	74.8	74.3	+ 1.6
Metals & metal prds	96.2	96.1	95.0	+ 2.9
Building materials	93.0	92.9	89.3	+ 3.7
Chemicals & drugs	77.5	77.4	76.3	+ 4.4
Housefrshg goods	90.0	90.0	87.7	+ 3.4
Miscellaneous	78.4	78.2	72.4	+ 7.3
Raw materials	72.0	72.3	72.0	+ 8.8
Semimfg articles	81.6	81.9	75.9	+ 9.7
Finished products	82.1	82.3	80.7	+ 3.5
All cmds other than farm products	81.4	81.6	79.3	+ 4.6
All cmds other than farm prds & foods	84.4	84.4	80.7	+ 5.0

Libby, McNeill Plans $11,000,000 Issue

CHICAGO (AP) — Libby, McNeill & Libby gave notice of a stockholders' meeting at Portland, Maine, Jan. 12, at which approval will be asked for issuance of $11,000,000 of first mortgage bonds in connection with a refunding and recapitalization program.

The notice, accompanying an interim earnings report, said stockholders also would be asked to approve a change of the authorized capitalization to 4,000,000 shares of $7 par common stock from 100,000 shares of $100 par cumulative preferred stock and 3,353,000 shares of no-par common.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	4	68	68	68	+ ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	3	51	50⅜	51	Dec15
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	4	22½	22⅛	22⅛	Dec13
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
28	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	6	55½	55	55	— ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec14
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	3	11¾	11½	11½	Dec 8
2⅜	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Dec15
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	180	178	179	—3
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec12
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	70½	70½	70½	Dec13
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	14	40¾	40½	40⅝	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Dec15
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2½	2½	2½	Dec14
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec14
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55	55	55	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	7	21½	21⅛	21⅛	Dec14
40⅜	16¾	Am Airlines	19	40½	39⅜	39⅜	— ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	Dec15
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Dec15
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh(1a)	8	46	45¼	46	Dec15
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	9	113	113	113	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	+ ½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	50½	50½	50½	— ½
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	8	23⅛	23	23	
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	6	129	128	129	Dec15
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	7	6¾	6¾	Dec12
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Dec15
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅛	2	2	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
33	12	Am Internation'l	2	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	8	23	22½	22½	Dec15
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	61	60⅛	61	Dec15
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
40⅛	23⅛	Am Metal (1)	27	23	22¾	23	— ½
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Dec 6
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	2	52¾	52⅜	52¾	+ ½
49	28	AP&L 5 pf (4k)	7	43¾	43½	43⅝	+ ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	29	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	11	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¾
15⅜	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec14
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	3	52⅛	51¾	52⅛	+ ½
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	141¾	141¾	141¾	Dec15
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69	69	69	Dec14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	4	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Dec15
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	80½	80½	80½	—1¾
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	14¾	14½	14½	Dec15
170¾	148	Am T & T (9)	7	168⅞	168½	168½	— ⅛
87½	74	Am Tobacco (5)	2	82	82	82	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	83¾	83¼	83¼	— ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	3	148¼	148¼	148¼	+ ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	14	11⅜	11	11	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Dec 7
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	10	10	10	+ ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	48⅛	47½	47½	Dec15
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	38	38	38	Dec14
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	15	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	41	41	41	Dec15
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	3	20¾	20½	20½	Dec15
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	2	2½	2½	2½	
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Dec15
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec15
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	46	46	46	Dec15
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	2	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ¼
3	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	2	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Dec15
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Dec14
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	70½	70½	70½	Dec15
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	19	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ¼
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	2	53½	52⅝	52½	+ ¾
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	23	23	23	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec15
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	8	18	16⅝	17⅝	Dec14
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	7	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Dec15
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec15
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Dec13
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	4	65	64	65	Dec13
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅜
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec15
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 5
9⅝	5⅛	Aviation Corp	11	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
30½	11¾	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¾g)	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	Dec13
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	7	25½	25⅜	25⅜	Dec15
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26¾	26	26	Dec15
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	125	125	Dec15
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9	9	9	Dec14
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	2	54	54	54	Dec 4
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	10	30	29⅜	30	— ¼
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Dec10
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	Dec15
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	8	84	83¼	83⅜	— ⅛
18½	4½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Dec10
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	114¼	114	114	Dec15
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	27	26¾	27	+ ⅞
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	20¼	20	20¼	Dec10
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	2	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	9	23	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	8	22	22	22	— ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	23¾	23½	23¾	— ¼
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	8	25	24¾	24¾	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅜	6	6	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs M (1¼g)	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	38	38	38	Dec11
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	7	51	51	51	+ ⅝
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec15
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec15
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	49	49	49	— ¼
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	Dec14
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	Dec15
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	1	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
8	4	Budd Mfg	7	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
50	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
54¼	21½	Bulova Watch(2a)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burling Mill (1a)	2	18½	18	18½	
19¾	11½	Burr Ad M (.40)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Bush Terminal	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	Butler Br (.30g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
8	4¼	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	Dec14
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	4	3⅞	4	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec15
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15	14⅞	15	— ½

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
53	48½	Calif o pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec15
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	2	40	40	40	Dec15
8	3½	Capital Ad A	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24	24	24	Dec15
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
94½	65½	Case (JI) Co (2)	2	72½	72¼	72¼	
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	7	57½	56¼	56¼	Dec15
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (1a)	4	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	6	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
20¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24¾	25¾	24¾	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	
12⅛	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	5	4¾	4¾	
14¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	½	Century R M	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec13
52⅞	2	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	53½	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	6⅜	6½	6½	Dec15
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec14
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	4	25	24¾	25	+1
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec13
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	5	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	92	92	92	Dec14

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	3	4	4	4	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec14
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	76	½	⅜	½	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	17	1¼	1	1	— ¾
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	2	2	2	2	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Dec15
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	14	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec15
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	11	⅝	½	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	12	15	14⅜	15	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Dec14
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec15
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Dec13
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	12	11⅝	11⅝	Dec14
13⅜	5	Childs Co	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	32	90⅛	89	89¼	— ⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F.(1.20)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Dec15
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Dec15
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	31	31	31	Dec15
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	8	38⅝	38	38⅝	Dec15
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	65	40¼	38½	39⅞	+ ⅜
33	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	7	35	34⅝	34¾	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	118	118	118	— ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Dec14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	8	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P p (.6)	1	105	105	105	Dec14
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Dec15
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19	19	19	Dec15
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	3	24⅝	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	25	25	25	Dec15
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅜
15⅝	6⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41k)	6	16	15½	16	+ ½
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	92	92	92	+1
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	4	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
109¾	98½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	
110½	103¾	Comi Inv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	14	13⅜	13½	13½	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	44	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	8	65	64⅞	65	
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.80)	29	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	5½	5¼	5¼	Dec15
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	5	23⅛	23	23	
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Dec14
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	17	28¾	27⅜	28⅜	Dec15
19⅞	15	Cons Cig (¾g)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	11	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	19	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Con Flim Ind	2	1	1	1	Dec15
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	4	4	4	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Consol Oil Cp ct	6	2	2	2	Dec14
9	⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec15
3⅛	1⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	4	16¼	16	16	Dec12
40⅝	22¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	101	101	101	Dec14
18¼	8½	Elec Boat (.60g)	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
36	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	9	25½	25¼	25½	Dec15
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	6	30½	29⅝	30⅜	Dec15
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	2	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec14
42¾	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	4	41	41	41	
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Dec14
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	30	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
80⅛	62½	Eng P S $5 (5)	2	77½	77	77½	+ ½
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	86	86	86	Dec15
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	3	91½	91½	91½	+1½
1⅞	¾	Equit Off Bldg	3	⅞	¾	¾	Dec15
3	1	Erie RR	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
3	1⅞	Erie 1 pf

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Continues Well Above Last Year's Volume

Business and Industry

ICC Presents Final Plan For North Western

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a final plan of reorganization for the Chicago and North Western Railway which sharply reduces the company's capitalization and fixed charges.

The plan calls for a new capitalization of $449,974,309, compared with the old capitalization of $547,567,847 and annual fixed interest charges of $3,832,079.

Total charges would be $17,778,207. This figure includes contingent interest, sinking funds, funds for additions and betterments, and provision for preferred stock dividends. Fixed charges in 1938 amounted to $15,549,740.

Equities Without Value

The commission said the equities of both classes of stockholders "have no value." This means they would receive nothing for their holdings.

The commission's plan now goes to the U. S. District Court for Northern District of Illinois, eastern division. If approved by the court, it will be submitted to eligible security holders for approval or rejection.

The Chicago & North Western has been in reorganization since June 28, 1935.

The proposed $449,974,309 capitalization is divided as follows:

Fixed interest debt, $117,019,556; contingent interest debt, $105,058,904; preferred stock, $106,996,076; common stock no par, taken at $100 a share, $120,899,773.

The Chicago & Northwestern's subsidiary, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, is not being reorganized at this time.

Miller Dissents

The commissioners subscribing to the report said they were "deeply sympathetic with an attempt to find some method by which the present stockholders might be lawfully afforded a continuing interest in this property," but "reluctantly express the view that this is here impossible."

The largest bond issue would be $55,762,556 of new first and general mortgage, series A, bonds, due January 1, 1989, bearing 2½ per cent fixed interest and 1½ per cent contingent interest.

Present equipment obligations totaling $11,678,000 and PWA loans totaling $1,020,000 would not be disturbed.

Present holders of Sioux City & Pacific and Des Plaines Valley bonds would receive new first mortgage 4 per cent bonds.

Most bondholders would receive four classes of new securities in exchange for their present holdings—fixed interest bonds, income bonds, preferred stock, and common stock.

Commissioner Carroll Miller wrote a dissenting opinion, in which he contended the capitalization of the new company should be at least $100,000,000 more than the $449,974,309 allowed in the plan.

Cotton Consumption Rises in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during November totaled 718,721 bales of lint and 90,701 of linters, compared with 686,936 and 97,706 during October this year, and 596,416 and 68,754 during November last year.

Cotton on hand Nov. 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,782,949 bales of lint and 369,157 of linters, compared with 1,465,228 and 338,943 on Oct. 31 this year, and 1,714,312 and 314,542 on Nov. 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 15,484,508 bales of lint and 136,015 of linters, compared with 15,468,299 and 93,976 on Oct. 31 this year, and 15,591,629 and 101,484 on Nov. 30 last year.

Berle Denies Sponsorship Of an 'Investors' Union'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A. A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, issued a formal denial of reports he was a sponsor for an "investors' union."

"I noticed in the newspaper this morning that my name is used as a sponsor for a so-called 'investors' union,' apparently organized by one Bernard J. Reis," he said.

"I have no knowledge of this organization and have not consented to the use of my name in connection with it.

"About two years ago, Mr. Reis approached me with regard to a project he then had; but I have not heard from him or the project since that time, and know nothing about the present organization."

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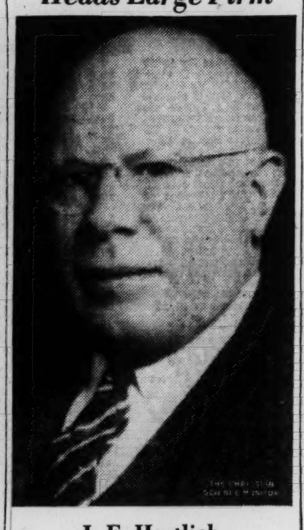

J. F. Hartlieb

Elected President of the Continental Can Co. He was formerly Executive Vice-President. O. C. Huffman resigned as President and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. C. C. Conway resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee, but continues as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

High Court Upholds Franchise Law Of Texas in Ford Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—In its decision upholding validity of the Texas franchise law as applied to the Ford Motor Company, the Supreme Court ruled that "in a unitary enterprise, property outside the state, when co-related in use with property within the state, necessarily affects the worth of the privilege within the state."

The decision, prepared by Justice Reed and announced Dec. 11, upheld the fifth circuit court's action in dismissing the motor firm's attack on the law and sustaining a $7,529 tax assessment for 1936.

The Ford position was that a tax based on a corporation's capital stock and on the proportion gross receipts from business done in Texas bear to the gross receipts of the entire business, resulted in an assessment on property outside the state's jurisdiction.

"Financial power inherent in the position of assets," said the opinion, "may be applied with flexibility at whatever point within or without the state the managers of the business may determine.

"For this reason it is held that an entrance fee may be properly measured by capital wherever located. The weight, in determining the value of the intrastate privilege given the property beyond the state boundaries is but a recognition of the very real effect its existence has upon the value of the privilege granted within the taxing state.

"This was recognized by this court in the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company case where an occupation or license tax on chain stores was graduated on the number of stores included under the same management whether operated in Louisiana or not."

Air Reduction Co., Buys Ohio Chemical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The boards of directors of Air Reduction Company and the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Company announce that they have approved the acquisition of the assets and business of the Ohio Company by Air Reduction Company.

With the consummation of the merger, Air Reduction Company activity enters what is for it a new, important and rapidly growing field in compressed medical gasses and specialty chemicals and apparatus logically associated with the medical gas business.

The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Company is the oldest and one of the largest producers and dispensers in the United States of medical gasses and medical chemicals and the apparatus and equipment, including the Heidbrink line, for their use, and its plants and branches enable it to conduct its activities on a nation-wide scale.

Sugar Deliveries to U. S. Increase Over Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported sugar delivered to the American market totaled 5,901,696 short tons, raw value, during the first 10 months of this year. Deliveries during the corresponding period last year were 5,517,860 tons.

Sources of the deliveries were: Raw sugar by refiners, 5,747 short tons; refined sugar by refiners, 3,817,534; beet sugar processors, 1,458,215; refined sugar by importers, 528,896, and refined sugar by mainland cane mills, 91,304.

Stocks of sugar on hand in this country on Oct. 31 were reported at 1,574,116 tons, compared with 1,594,342 on the corresponding date last year.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.

Haverhill Gas Light Company has reported for the 12 months ended November 30, 1939, net income after all charges of $47,414, equal to 96 cents per share on the 49,140 shares of $25 par stock. This compares with net, for the preceding 12 months, of $44,457 or 90 cents per share. Net income for November 1939 was $5,830, showing an increase of $2,373 over November 1938.

Retail Sales 6 to 10 P. C. Over '38 Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Christmas shopping this week brought an expansion in retail trade activity, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., credit agency, reported.

The company, however, noted "spottiness" in buying.

"Retailers," said the report, "were inclined to be more moderate in their expectations for the full holiday season, although considering weather conditions mainly responsible for the lagging tendency recently.

"Wholesale buying was again restricted, with both re-orders of seasonal merchandise and purchases for spring in small volume."

Concerning retail business, the agency said:

"The increase in the dollar volume of trade over the corresponding week of last year was estimated between 6 and 10 per cent. In some industrial areas of the east and middle west, buying was up 15 and 20 per cent.

"In drought-stricken areas of the southwest, however, sales were sharply below last year. Year-to-year percentage increases over 1938 for other regions were estimated for the week as follows: New England, 6 to 13; East, 5 to 11; South, 7 to 12; middle west, 5 to 10; northwest, 2 to 6; and Pacific coast, 1 to 3."

Of wholesale trade, Dun & Bradstreet said:

"Advance purchases for spring as well as re-orders of seasonal goods were in comparatively small volume.

"Buyers, however, reported that deliveries over recent weeks had been better than previously expected."

Wall St. Annual 'Follies' Pulls No Punches in Satirical Skit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the leading victims of the satire in the "Financial Follies of 1939" presented by the New York Financial Writers' Association last night in the ballroom of the Astor House here, was the so-called Anti-Monopoly Committee in Washington. While the skit was satire of the broadest sort, it expressed so closely the picture a large part of Wall Street entertains of the TNEC that an abridged and somewhat modified version of it might actually be considered as news, or at least as background.

The play, which is produced every year, was under the direction of George E. Price, head of a stock exchange house which bears his name, and formerly a vaudeville headliner. Among the prominent guests were Postmaster General James A. Farley, Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the SEC, Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve System, William McC. Martin, president of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, and executives of a number of leading banks, railroads and industrial corporations.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace was pictured as an end man in a minstrel show wrestling with the cotton surplus, A. P. Giannini as running a "ham-and-egg" sandwich bar in "The Bank of Tomorrow," SEC men as Nazi storm troopers seizing security dealers who violate rules, exchange governors as school children, taught by Mr. Martin, and electric power executives as gay ladies being sung to by SEC Chairman Frank:

"Start to grin, you melancholy babies,
Get your chin up, don't be blue,
You're alright—no ifs, no ands or maybes.
They can't do a whole lot more to you."

"We Will Always Be Fair"

The skit represented a hearing of the Committee. Five 'members' were present—Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney, Jerome Frank, Thurman Arnold, Stuart Chase, and Leon Henderson. Seated below them were three business men in prison stripes and top hats, a professor in mortar and gown, and two reporters back stage. Following is a modified version of the scrip.

Chairman O'Mahoney: "Gentlemen, the Temporary National Economic Committee, otherwise known as the O'Mahoney Committee (after myself), is now in session. We were commissioned—temporarily—by the President a year and a half ago to show that business caused the depression of 1937."

Jerome Frank: "What do you mean by temporary, Mr. Chairman? Aren't we here for good?"

Chairman: "Most people understand, Mr. Frank, that under the New Deal everything temporary is permanent and everything permanent is temporary."

Chairman: "Now we want you business men to understand that this is no witch-hunt. We intend to find out that you hold up prices, cheat the consumer, violate the laws, conspire in restraint of trade, and cause depressions. But we will always be fair."

Thurman Arnold: "The point we want you business men to understand is that we in the Department of Justice do not believe in folklore. That is to say, we don't believe in your folklore. We roll our own."

Must Look Good on Paper

Jerome Frank: "My brokerage bank is the kind of thing we mean. It looked good on paper. That's what we want. Give us things that look good on paper. We don't care whether they are practical or not."

Leon Henderson: "All we want is that if you're doing things one way, do them a different way. That's our principle."

Thurman Arnold: "No good saying you're doing them as we told you to a few years ago. If industry can't change its mind as fast as we can in Washington, it's just too bad for industry."

Stuart Chase: "Those fellows actually take long-range planning seriously."

Chairman O'Mahoney: "And now, gentlemen, our economist, Professor Wise, will open the trial with a statistical description of the particular industry we are today to recommend for federal control."

Stuart Chase: "Mr. Chairman, I trust he will stick to the economist's strictly impartial and objective method!"

Chairman: "I assure you, Stuart, that both our economist and his facts will bring out only the conclusions that we want. Proceed, Professor Wise."

Professor Wise: "Gentlemen, and business witnesses. The product which this industry handles is a national resource, like the national debt."

Forgetting His Semantics

Stuart Chase: "Mr. Chairman, I am a specialist in words. The professor has forgotten his semantics. The national debt is the national investment."

Professor Wise: "Mr. Chase, I accept your correction. This national resource, which this industry produces, is fast dwindling."

Thurman Arnold: "Mr. Chairman, I believe that is a very telling argument for federal control."

Professor Wise: "Gentlemen, my studies indicate that this industry, through its control of $100,000,000,000 of annual revenues, $200,000,000,000 of resources, $300,000,000,000 of assets, 400,000 miles of pipe-lines monopolistically controlled, 237,000 agents receiving less than $1,846 per year in income, 518,000 employees subject to its monopolistic direction—as a result of which its interlocking directorates and cross-licensed patent systems allow it to dominate the savings of 13,000,000 citizens, and directly or indirectly to control the prices paid by 37,000,000 consumers—a total of 50,000,000 persons, exclusive of non-registered office managers and branch office representatives . . ."

Jerome Frank: "Mr. Chairman, I believe that it is a very telling argument for federal control.

A Telling Argument

Professor: "Gentlemen, in this industry 5.3 companies control 48.7 per cent of the assets; and 23 companies control another 34 per cent—so that the industry may be said to be dominated by a system of monopolistic competition or competitive monopoly."

Leon Henderson: "I believe that statement is a very telling argument for federal control."

Professor: "In some branches of this industry, princely profits are made."

Chase and Arnold: "We believe that it is a very telling argument for federal control."

Professor: "In other branches of the industry, however, cutthroat competition has forced numerous competitors to the wall."

Whole Committee: "A very telling argument for federal control."

Professor: "During hard times the industry's price structure is too rigid to go down, but in good times it is too elastic and goes up; in hard times when it should go down it stays up; it should stay up when it goes down, but when it is down it goes up."

All, including Wise: "A very telling argument for federal control."

Chairman: 'Thank you, Professor Wise. Well, that, I think, proves our point for today. But we promised to be fair, So if the Committee has time, I think we should hear from the representatives of business."

(Committee boos, reporters exit.)

First Business Man (reading from paper in pompous voice): "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen The pressing exigencies of the economic situation today, facing us as it does with the potential dislocation of commerce and trade, and the burdens on industry, due to the present unbalanced condition of the Federal budget, coupled with an excessive degree of burdensome regulation, causing a serious shortage in the flow of productive capital—"

Chairman: "Thank you, sir, that's very interesting. And now (gathering up papers and looking round at Committee) come along, gentlemen, the President is waiting."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. J. M. Keynes, our most famous economist, has set the cat among the canaries with his contribution toward a solution of the problem of war finance.

Contrary to the opinion of some of our largest and most popular newspapers, there is a problem of war finances. The experiences of the last war, applied to our present level of national income, suggests that our maximum war effort will involve control by the Government for war purposes of 60 per cent of our national income, or over £4,000,000,000 a year.

Sir John Simon's last budget contemplated an expenditure during the present financial year (less than nine months of war) of around £2,000,000,000 or which only half was to be raised by taxation, and half by borrowing. Compared with the £1,000,000,000 to be borrowed, our annual savings before the war were estimated to run at around £500,000,000.

Financed by Taxes

The most spartan method of war finance is to raise all war moneys from taxation, and none from borrowing. This follows from the facts, first, that the economic effort to wage war is made during the war and cannot be postponed to any future time or generation, and second that the moneys spent in war are spent on destruction and not in the production of any useful assets.

Sir John Simon anticipates a yield from income and surtaxes, at present levels, of around £475,000,000 in the financial year. This is the major part of our internal revenue. Compare it with the required £4,000,000,000 to gauge the magnitude of taxation increase contemplated if the whole war expenditure is to be met from taxation.

Clearly the Government must borrow more, vastly more, than our normal peacetime savings. Those savings must therefore be very much increased during the war.

In part such increases can be obtained from industry and through the postponement of expansions and depreciation expenditure. But this alone will not close the gap, and unless that gap is closed, continued expenditure by the Government on present levels will inevitably lead us into inflation.

Keep Interest Low

The normal method of increasing savings is for the borrower to raise his offered rate of interest. But this is out of the question in this war, since all the political and economic pressure on the Government is for interest rates on war loans to be started low and decreased as the war continues.

There are already in sight increases in wages which in a year will bring hundreds of millions more purchasing power to workers, and since these are naturally the groups in the country with most unsatisfied wants, they will be strongly tempted not to save but to spend.

Yet the majority of the consumption goods in this country, as in America and all other countries, are used by the lower income groups, who far outnumber the higher income groups.

Mr. Keynes has seen this situation in which the urgent need is for increased savings, and the immediate tendency is for increased consumption in some of the most important consuming groups in the country.

He proposes therefore that the government should introduce a system of compulsory savings. From all incomes should be deducted at source a proportion of the excess above a certain minimum. The minimum is related to the size of the family, and the proportion deducted at source increases rapidly as the income increases. From the sums so deducted the government should first pay income tax liability and second pay the excess into a savings account.

This savings account, opened for every individual, should earn 2½ per cent interest, but should not be drawable, except for exception payments, until after the war, and drawings should then be permitted in installments over a few years.

Points to Advantages

By this device Mr. Keynes secures, as he sees it, a number of substantial advantages. The country secures, according to the scales of deduction and income tax in his proposal, an increase in savings of about £400,000,000 a year.

A large part of these savings will be the property of the working classes, who will therefore be left property owners after the war instead of having their contribution toward the war effort removed either by taxation or by an inflation which reduces the amount of goods they obtain for their money.

The sacrifice necessary to make war is more justly spread by his method than by either taxation or inflation. At the end of the war the spending of the blocked savings will help to mitigate the effects of what would otherwise be a post-war slump.

This plan has had a very mixed reception. The financial editor of the Labor paper, the Daily Herald, rejects it completely until he finds any reason why a reduction in the consumption of the working classes is necessary in war.

Mr. Greenwood, deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party rejects the plan as an example of Hitlerism; he prefers to rely—with two exceptions— on voluntary effort:

The two exceptions are first, that there must be the most severe elimination of war fortunes, and second there must be a war levy on accumulated wealth. Neither of these affects the position of the working classes. The Daily Express (2,500,000 daily circulation) is most contemptuous of Mr. Keynes, and sends him packing back to Cambridge.

Plan Depends on Labor

The economist approves, but sees the success of the plan as dependent upon the attitude of the labor party and "so far there is no sign that they have departed from the attitude that, whatever happens to anybody else, the standard of living of their members must not be touched."

The "Financial News," in discussing the intriguing reactions to the Keynes plan writes "one fact emerges with disconcerting clarity. It is that big business and finance, no less than the workers, to whom Mr. Keynes especially appeals, have so far entirely failed to face up to the realities of war finance. For the dominant response to Mr. Keynes has been a sheer incredulity that sacrifices such as he suggests could be either necessary or practicable."

This is a true comment by the Financial News, as is evidenced by its own columns which after poking the Keynes plan rather gingerly, put forward the supposedly more attractive alternatives of a general sales tax (generally considered to be the most regressive of taxes) or a state lottery!

For the moment Mr. Keynes has succeeded only in provoking discussion of the problem he has attempted to solve; in the five days since it was published his plan does not seem to have made much headway toward possible adoption by the government, or by the labor party.

Heads Hotel Body

Wide World

Frank L. Andrews

Elected President of the Hotel Association. Mr. Andrews is Executive Vice-President of the National Hotel Management, Inc.

Taxes on Gasoline Above $1,000,000,000 In Less Than Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal and state gasoline taxes next week will ring up the first $1,000,000,000 total in any year since revenue collectors discovered the golden prospects of motor fuel, the American Petroleum Institute said.

The institute scheduled 11 a. m., Friday, Dec. 15, as a $1,000,000,000 "breathless moment" when motorists and gasoline-station dealers in many places will observe the arrival of gasoline tax receipts at the billion-dollar mark. Statisticians, the institute said, figure the total will be reached approximately at that time.

"In the short space of 20 years the gasoline tax levy has become one of the greatest tax burdens in all history," asserted Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee. "In virtually every State in the Union gasoline tax receipts now exceed the total tax revenue from all taxpayers collected by the State in the pre- World War period."

U. S. Processes More Strategic Minerals

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines said in its annual report that it had gone far during the last year toward making the United States independent of foreign imports for certain strategic minerals.

Among these, it said, was tin, tungsten, manganese, chrome and antimony.

The bureau added that it was devising processes which would facilitate the utilization of low grade mineral deposits heretofore undeveloped.

It said the process for making electrolytic manganese would be applied in a commercial plant using Tennessee Valley power.

Definite progress has been made, the report said, in the study of methods for producing pure sponge chromium from chromium chlorides and in devising a process for metal from magnesites.

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Seek Remedy for Uneconomic Interstate Trade Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP) — A vast amount of material on the network of Interstate Trade Barriers is already at the command of the Federal agencies preparing for such a study.

The problem has been surveyed by the Governors' Conference and the Council of State Governments. Their material is now available for WPA and the Commerce Department, which are entering the study partly, at least, at the behest of the State organizations.

These studies have produced three general types of laws which form the base for barriers to the free movement of goods from one State into another.

State Tax Laws

First in importance, perhaps, are the State tax laws. Next comes the effort to promote the use of some State products. Finally, comes a group of laws directed toward the conservation of State resources and the establishment of grades and standards. Several other types of laws act as impediments, but these are the principal groups.

The tax laws operate both to bolster State revenues and to block competition from outlanders. State purchasing agents frequently are forbidden to buy out-of-State materials for use in State institutions. Quarantines often are footed purely on economic grounds.

Fourteen States, mostly in the West, have followed the examples of Kansas and Arizona in creating ports of entry to enforce various kinds of trade restriction laws.

Truckers and venders collide with these laws more frequently than most other persons. Many States charge a motor license fee when a truck, laden with peaches, or apples, or pears bought in another State, crosses the State line.

Next the trucker must buy a vendor's license. That runs as high as $300 a year in Washington and Idaho, plus, in some places, a $500 bond to be deposited with the county treasurer. Then the city demands a vendor's license.

Many states use truck taxes to discourage the use of their roads by out-of-state vehicles. Wyoming counties collect a fee on top of that paid to the State. Connecticut bars trucks of more than 20 tons. Rhode Island lets them run as high as 60 tons.

In Alabama, the driver has to hunt up the probate judge of the first county he drives into and buy a permit, He also has to pay a mileage tax. If his truck is the 85-foot one that could cross Georgia, he has to saw it in two. It can be only 40 feet long in Alabama.

Special Taxes

States with sales and special taxes try to discourage the importation into those states of articles from other states which have no such taxes. New York City, with special cigarette taxes, dislikes to see its residents buy their smokes in tax free Jersey cities. Georgia, with special state cigarette taxes, frowns on the mail importation of cigarettes.

In the other fields, California wants its children to study books written and printed in the State. Maryland demands that its public buildings contain Maryland materials. Florida uses home state architects for its public buildings. Nebraska jails use Nebraska butter. Seven states demand that their public officials buy no supplies from states which have restrictions leveled against other states.

Much of the time spent by Governor Stark of Missouri in Washington has been devoted to a discussion of this situation with Commerce Department and WPA officials. The Governor is taking a leading part in the drive for removal of these barriers.

The whole situation adds up to one vastly similar to that which helped along the formulation of the Constitution. Next to the need of the Federal Government for money in 1787 was the desire to iron out the trade wrinkles which stood between the states.

Mutual Savings Bank Deposits Up In Massachusetts

An increase of $13,500,000 in the deposits of the 192 mutual savings banks of Massachusetts for the year ended Oct. 31, 1939, is revealed in figures compiled by the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, it was announced by Charles C. Handy, President of the Association and of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank.

Total deposits in the banks are now $2,136,934,623, contrasted with $2,123,308,935 in 1938, Mr. Handy stated.

In addition to the gain in deposits the number of accounts has also increased from 2,811,808 in 1938 to 2,820,600 in 1939, or an increase of 8,792.

"During the year," Mr. Handy stated, "these 192 savings banks have paid out $49,724,488 in dividends or an average of nearly a million dollars a week to their depositors. In addition, Christmas, tax, vacation, and other club savings plans have aided people in saving a total of $15,587,450 for special purposes. During the past few weeks Christmas Club checks were paid to 353,961 club savers."

The average account in the savings banks of the State is $757.62, which is one of the largest in the country.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

The World at Your Fireside to be continued as a **REGULAR FEATURE**

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor have welcomed this current events feature so heartily that it will be continued as a regular feature after the present series ends on December 23, 1939. Every day except Saturday the full page will appear, with the same kind of interesting subjects and discussions. An added attraction of educational value to regular subscribers.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Many Firms Pay Bonuses Near Year-End

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced adjusted compensation of 10 per cent will be paid to 46,500 employees in 57 plants and several hundred offices in December.

The bonus—4 per cent higher than in November—was based on net earnings of $4,290,094 in the last three months. Earnings amounted to $1,104,137 in September; $1,363,840 in October, and $1,822,117 in November.

Christmas bonus checks totaling $325,000 are being handed out to 5,000 metropolitan employees of Horn & Hardart Co. of New York, restaurateurs and food store operators, the company announced. The bonus payments are on a graduated scale, ranging from 2 to 8 per cent of annual salary, according to length of service.

Parke Davis & Co. announced distribution to approximately 2,700 employees of a bonus totaling nearly $100,000. W. W. Otto, assistant to the treasurer, said the payments to individuals would range from $30 to $50. The group affected is below $3,000 a year in salary.

Chemical Bank & Trust Co. announced Christmas bonuses for its 1,300 employees and officers of 2 per cent of annual salaries. Bonuses of 3 per cent were distributed last year.

The Bausch and Lomb Optical Company has announced payment of a wage dividend to its 4,000 Rochester employees of "well over $100,000."

All employees with the company since Dec. 31, 1938, will receive an extra week's pay, those employed since Jan. 1 a half-week's pay, the announcement said. The firm said it had added about 400 employees to its pay roll this year to care for a 10 per cent increase in business over 1938.

Officers of the Curtis Companies, Inc., millwork manufacturers of Clinton, Iowa, said they would divide $85,000 among the organization's 500 employees as a Christmas bonus. The distribution represents about 12 per cent of the annual wages of each employee.

The executive board of Trust Company of North America announces that it has voted a bonus to all employees, excluding officers and executive employees, to be paid on Dec. 20, on the basis of one-half month's salary to those employed prior to Jan. 1, 1938, one week's salary to those employed between that date and June 30, 1939, and $5 to those employed after July 1, this year.

The Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. announced that approximately 3,500 employees next summer would be given vacations with pay based on 2½ per cent of their earnings in the 12-month period ending June 30, 1940.

The company also put into effect Dec. 1 an efficiency program through which bonuses will be paid to hourly rated employees above 96 per cent efficient.

GARDNER, Mass. (AP)—Directors of the Florence Stove Company declared a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 22, and at the same time voted Christmas bonuses to its 2,000 employees.

Three previous quarterly dividends were 50 cents each. In 1938, a total of $2.25 per share was paid.

The bonus to factory workers was at the rate of $50 each for employees with one year or more service and $25 each for those in service from six months to a year. The bonus figures compared with $20 and $10, respectively, last year.

Winnipeg to Continue Open Wheat Trading

OTTAWA (CP)—The effect of the war on the wheat industry has been studied by government experts and it has been decided to allow open trading to continue on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, it was learned here.

This will result in Britain continuing to make wartime wheat purchases on the open market at Winnipeg.

Former Bank Official Is Sentenced for Mail Fraud

NEW YORK (AP)—A prison sentence of a year and a day has been imposed on Lucian A. Eddy, former Vice-President of the Equitable Trust Co., who was convicted Nov. 22 on charges of mail fraud, conspiracy, and violation of the Securities Exchange Act.

Samuel Sobel, a lawyer, and Edward C. Embree, investment counselor, convicted with Mr. Eddy, were sentenced to two years and a day in prison.

The Government charged the group acquired control of several investment trusts and looted their portfolios of approximately $1,000,000.

Federal Judge Edward A. Conger fined Kenyon & Co., and the Weil Management Co., Inc., $10,000 each. Three employees of the firms, Charles Russell Kenyon, of New Bedford, Mass.; Norman E. Dicer and George R. Grantham, both of Boston, who pleaded guilty and testified for the Government, were give five-year suspended prison sentences and placed on probation for five years.

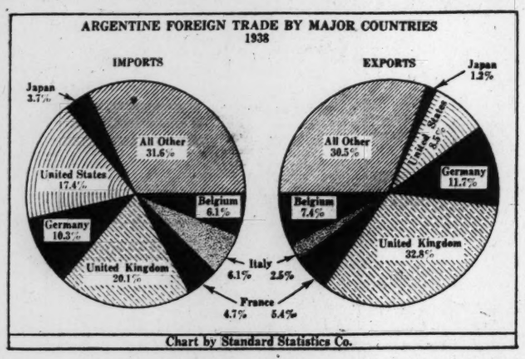
Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	11.14	11.15	11.12	11.15	11.09
March	10.92	11.01	10.90	10.96	10.89
May	10.59	10.67	10.58	10.62	10.55
July	10.22	10.30	10.17	10.29	10.16
Oct. (new)	9.72	9.80	9.67	9.75	9.63

Spots 11.40.

Possibilities of More Trade With Argentina Gain Attention



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The possibilities of increased trade with Argentina as a result of the war are receiving attention in many industries. In general, the goods which stand the best chance of finding a ready market in Argentina are those which satisfy primary needs, those formerly supplied by Germany (such as machinery and chemicals of all kinds), and, in addition, those which will help the republic on its path toward increased industrialization and self-sufficiency.

National Wool Marketing Corporation Observes 10 Years of Changes, Growth

Ten years of progress, during which some of the charges for handling wool between the grower and the user have been eliminated, is the record, in brief, of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, of Boston, which is now observing the anniversary of its first decade as a co-operative representing the wool growers of the United States.

All regular charges of the wool trade were adopted by the National when it was first established, and gradually they have been reduced or eliminated, each one at a saving to the grower of wool.

Large Turnover

During the year closing Dec. 1, 1939, the National marketed a total of 60,000,000 pounds of grease wool direct to manufacturers, for a total of $18,000,000, according to C. J. Fawcett, General Manager.

This is equivalent to about 2500 carloads, or an average of 10 carloads sold for every working day of the year, representing an average daily business of $72,000, he stated. It required 35½ trains of 70 cars each to transport this wool to Boston, where within a radius of 400 miles, more than 90 per cent of the domestic wool clip is used.

About 50,000,000 pounds of this wool was stored in Boston, equivalent to about 165,000 bags full. To deliver this to mills, 3500 motor trucks were used to cart it away.

More than half of the holdings of the National were sold during September, and in four weeks, the co-operative advanced the price 60 per cent, which is the most spectacular market rise in 20 years.

Those who consigned their wool to the co-operative, rather than sell it outright at shearing time to any buyer that came along, reaped handsome dividends by their choice, many of the growers reporting they are averaging 10 cents a pound more for their wool than the prevailing price at the time of shearing. Thus, the consignors will receive more than $2,000,000 in excess of what they would have secured by selling outright at shearing time.

Outlook for 1940

It is estimated that total stocks of combing grease wool in hands of dealers, co-operatives and growers will not exceed 30,000,000 pounds on Jan. 1, compared with a normal carry-over of 150,000,000 pounds of domestic wool.

This illustrates the acute shortage of raw wool with which American domestic manufacturers are now faced if no provisions should be made whereby normal amount of foriegn fine wool can be obtained, says the National.

Domestic consumption continues at a high rate, being equal to 488,000,000 pounds of greasy shorn wool for the first nine months of this year—more than a normal year's growth of wool in the United States.

Mexico Declares Her Foreign Exchange In State of Emergency

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico has declared a "condition of emergency" with regard to her foreign exchange after the peso fell another 12 centavos on Thursday, closing at a new low of 5.82 to the dollar.

The peso, in which the Bank of Mexico suspended dealings last Saturday, has declined from 4.90 to the dollar since the close of Dec. 8.

The announcement, blaming the situation on "the increasing difficulty which has characterized the maritime shipment and the sale of some of our most important export products," was interpreted in financial quarters to mean the Bank of Mexico and the Government would let the peso find its own level in a free market.

Business observers said the solution to Mexico's pressing economic problems probably would determine the new level.

Mexico no longer can sell petroleum, her principal export product, in Europe, and failure to find other outlets for her oil has been reported reliably to have strained the national economy since the outbreak of the European war.

Security Offerings In Good Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—Offerings of new securities continued in good volume during the week ended Dec. 14, led by a $45,000,000 Northern Indiana Public Service Company issues, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The total was $69,940,500, the second largest week since the outbreak of war temporarily interrupted the public distribution of new security issues.

Only 24 per cent of the aggregate, however, was for the purpose of supplying new money. The remainder represented the refinancing of existing debt.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$18,910,000	$10,296,839	$23,360,900
P. utility	45,000,000	48,000,000	9,575,000
Railroad	1,748,000	4,250,000	30,000,000
Industrial	500,000	8,000,000	.....
Misc.		695,000	.....
Stock	3,782,500	2,192,000	7,880,165
Total	$69,940,500	$73,433,839	$70,816,065

Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp.

NEW YORK—Medley G. B. Whelpley, President of the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation, stated that the company's report for the year ended June 30, 1939, showed distributable net profits of £470,681 (about $1,800,000), as compared with £397,157 for the preceding fiscal year. Of this amount, £207,239 is applicable to interest at the rate of 4½ per cent on both the Sterling First Mortgage Income Debenture Stock and the Dollar issue of Sinking Fund Income Debentures. The remainder of the distributable earnings, £263,442, is applicable to debt retirement by purchase for redemption of the company's two funded debt issues. In addition, the company has added £15,000 to its railway renewal reserve, and £93,540 to its general renewal reserve, from the year's earnings.

Bank of France

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Dec. 8 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,266, unchanged; balances abroad 85, decrease 6; discounted commercial bills—France 5,389, increase 183; negotiable bills bought in France 5,757, increase 659; advances against securities 3,581, unchanged; 30-day advances against government securities 434, decrease 20; temporary advances to state 30,472, unchanged; circulation 149,455, increase 86; total credit to current accounts 13,668, decrease 677. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 59.63 per cent compared with 59.41 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Wheat Farmer Paper Profits Mount Sharply

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—The great majority of wheat producers who have been holding their grain off the market for higher prices continued to watch and wait today as values hovered around the best levels since 1937.

Thousands of farmers, with approximately $114,000,000 of Government money already received for their grain, have an important stake in the current crop scare and war inspired market. Each change of a cent a bushel in the price alters the value of the 164,000,000 bushels of wheat held on farms and in warehouses approximately $1,640,000.

Big Paper Profit

Farmers now have paper profits aggregating more than $25,000,000, less storage and interest charges on loans, as a result of the recent sharp advance which has lifted market prices as much as 20 cents a bushel or more above loan rates.

However, the highest prices in more than two years have attracted no rush to redeem loan wheat and sell at market. Although scattered reports of some redemptions have been received, a comparatively small amount has been put into the commercial trade. Holdings pledged to the Government as security increased 2,724,000 bushels in the period from November 28 to December 11 during which the price of December wheat here rose from 88 to 99 cents, or 19 cents over the loan rate.

Traders pointed out that Government figures probably do not reflect any grain taken out of storage and sold, due to delay in compiling statistics, but the fact that more grain was put into loan during the price rise indicates farmers are waiting out the market. Wheat yesterday closed 6 cents higher than on December 11.

Loans will not come due until April 30, which means, traders said, that the producers' waiting game can be prolonged at least 4½ months if market conditions warraht.

Prices Advance

The wheat rise, extended 6⅞-8¼ cents a bushel the past week, has been underway since November 28. In that time the price has risen about 16 cents and is now 36 cents higher than the day before the European war broke out. December wheat, closing at $1.03⅝ yesterday, was 42 cents higher than its 1939 low reached last summer.

Drought in the winter wheat belt of the United States, with moisture deficiency also spreading into the spring wheat belt and into Canada, coupled with serious reduction of Argentine wheat, due to too much rain and late frosts, have been the important new bullish factors.

Soy bean prices advanced 11 to 12½ cents this week and rye gained 8½ to 9 while corn rose 1¼-2 and oats ¾-1¼. Gained 13 to 22 cents.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Year End Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Briggs Mfg	25c	Dec. 27	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Fairchild Aviation	20c	Dec. 21	Dec. 30	Dec. 14
Fairmont Cr (Del)	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Dec. 16
Fulton Bag & Cotton M	$1.25	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	
Fulton Service	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15	
Do "A"	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15	
Illum Shares "A"	$1	Dec. 27	Dec. 11	
Ingersoll-Rand Co	$1	Dec. 26	Dec. 15	
Lehigh Port Cem	25c	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	
Marlin Rockwell	$2.50	Dec. 20	Dec. 12	
MacWilliam Pet	60c	Dec. 22	Dec. 15	
Nat Acme	50c	Dec. 27	Dec. 19	
New Mexico Eastern Gas Co.	15c	Dec. 15	Dec. 3	
North American Rayon "A" and "B"	$2	Dec. 29	Dec. 14	
Reece Folding Mch	6c	Dec. 28	Dec. 18	
Remington Arms	10c	Dec. 23	Dec. 12	
Richardson Co	$1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 7	
Segnode St Strap	50c	Dec. 22	Dec. 19	
Seton Leather	50c	Dec. 21	Dec. 15	
Shattuck-Denn Mjn	15c	Dec. 22	Dec. 13	
Tung-Sol Lamp Wks	10c	Dec. 21	Dec. 16	
Vichek Tool Co	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 15	
Vogt Mfg Corp	35c	Dec. 21	Dec. 13	
Extra				
Amer Express Co	$2	Dec. 28	Dec. 15	
Bralorne Mines Ltd	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	
Building Prod	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Dutch Bakes, Inc	12½c	Dec. 20	Dec. 5	
Fanny Farmer Cdy	25c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	
Gardner Denver Co	25c	Dec. 23	Dec. 15	
Gen Candy "A"	25c	Dec. 22	Dec. 12	
Hollinger C Gold M	5c	Dec. 30	Dec. 15	
Horders Inc.	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 10	
King Oil	10c	Dec. 21	Dec. 9	
McCrae Elec	75c	Dec. 27	Dec. 18	
McKee & Co (A G) "B"	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
New Hamp F Ins	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	
Page-Hersey Tubes				
Penney (J C) Co	$2	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	
Phoenix Insur	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Prov-Wash Ins	40c	Dec. 23	Dec. 7	
Supertest Pet	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Final				
Barclay Bk-Dom Col and Over "A" and "B"	*6½%	.....	.....	
Barclay Bk-Dom Col and Over cum pf	*8%	.....	.....	
Carreras Ltd (Adr) "A" and "B"	15%	Dec. 27	Dec. 7	
Nat'l Auto Fibres 2d pf	75c	Dec. 15	.....	
Un Verdi Ext Min	65c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	
Woolworth (F W) Ltd 6% pf reg	6c	Dec. 8	Nov. 3	
Accumulated				
Gen Shareholdings $6 pf	*$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd. $2 cv pf	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
New England G & E Asso $5.50 pf	87½c	Dec. 27	Dec. 14	
Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Do 6% cv pf	15c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Walker & Co "A"	75c	Dec. 23	Dec. 18	
Initial				
Balt Nat Bank	50c	Dec. 22	Dec. 15	
Fed Min & Sm (new)	$1.50	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	
Increased				
Durfee Trust (B C M) (Fall River, Mass)	*$3	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Interim				
Gurd (Chas) & Co	30c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	
Imp Chem Ind Ltd ord reg	7c	Dec. 8	Sep. 27	
McQuary-Norris M	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 14	
Irregular				
Alex & Bald Ltd	$2.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	
Du Jay Stores	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Pac Wood Pr 6% pf 2c	Dec. 11	Dec. 1		
Resumed				
Axelson Mfg Co	7½c	Dec. 20	Dec. 9	
Diamond-T-Motor	40c	Dec. 23	Dec. 15	
HamiltonMfg "A"	$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 16	
Mack Truck	50c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15	
Pitts Forgings	40c	Dec. 27	Dec. 19	
Wailuku Sugar Co	*70c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	
Special				
Pepsi-Cola Co	$15	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	
So Nat Gas Co	25c	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	
Regular				
Allegheny Trust Co (Pittsburgh, Pa)	$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 3
Am Bemberg pf	$3.50	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Am Express Co	$1.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Amer Superpower 1st pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 9
Amer Wat Wke & El 1st pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Art Metal Const	25c	Q Dec.	22	Dec. 14
Astor Fin Corp pf	37½c	S Dec.	21	Dec. 5
Bankers Trust Co	50c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 14
B'don Cor 7% pf	$3.50	S Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Bralorne Min Ltd	20c	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 30
British Am Oil	25c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
British Col El P & G Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 20
British Col Tel pf	6% $1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Do 2nd pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Can Packers	75c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Can Celan Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Canton Co of Baltimore (Md)	$5	S Dec.	1	Nov. 24
Carpel Corp	50c	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 11
Cent Han Bk&Tr	$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Confederation Amuse Ltd 8% ptc pf	$2	Dec.	22	Dec. 7
Conn & Pass Rivers R R Co 6% pf	$3	S Feb.	1	Jan. 2
Consol Airc pf	75c	Q Dec.	22	Dec. 8
Cont Bk & Tr	20c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Depos Bk Shares Ser "B-1"	5½c	Jan.	2	
Ecudorian Corp Ltd	3c	Jan.	1	Dec. 11
Emerson Dr Co A	30c	Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Do B	30c	Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Do 8% pf	50c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Fairmont Crm (Del) 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Fanny Farmer C	37½c	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 15
First Nat Strs	62½c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
First Realty Corp (Seattle) "A"	8c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Gardner Denv Co	25c	Q Jan.	20	Jan. 10
Do 3 conv pf	75c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Gen Paint pf	67c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 16
Hawaiian Agricultural Co	$1.20	Dec.	23	Dec. 15
Hickok Oil Corp	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 8
Do pr pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Holmes (DH) Ltd	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Ind East T Co	12½c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Inter C&C Co Ltd	11½c	Dec.	15	Dec. 9
Inter Shoe	37½c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Invest Co of Amer	25c	Q Dec.	23	Dec. 15
Kittaning Tele Co	50c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
L RR of NJ 4% gtd	$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 12
Lambert Co	37½c	Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Locke Stl Chain	30c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
McC-Pr O Ltd pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 30
McGil Cr C&C Ltd	1½c	Dec.	15	Dec. 9
Mar Midl Tr	37½	Q Dec.	19	Dec. 14
Mon W Pa PS pf	43¾c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
N Mex East G Co 6% conv pf	$1.50	S Dec.	15	Dec. 8
N Amer Ray pr pf	75c	S Dec.	15	Dec. 8
NY P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 14
do 36 pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 14
Page-H Tubes Ltd	$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Penney (JC) Co	75c	Dec.	20	Dec. 8
Phoenix Insur	50c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Planters N & C	$2.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Prov-Wash Ins	25c	Dec.	23	Dec. 7
Remington Arms pf	$3	S Dec.	15	Dec. 7
Rensselaer County Bk & Tr Co (NY)	$2.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Richardson Co	50c	Feb.	1	Dec. 7
Seiberling Rubber Apf	$1.25	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
So Nat Gas Co	25c	Dec.	30	Dec. 20
Supertest Pet	50c	S Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do B	75c	S Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Sussex R R Co	50c	S Jan.	2	Dec. 12
Tri-Cont Corp pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Trico Prod	62½c	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 9
Twin State G & E 7% pr ln	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Union Cunty Corp	25c	Dec.	21	Dec. 11
Van de Kamps Hol Duch Bak	12½c	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Do pf	$1.62½	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 9
Vermont & Boston T	$2	A July	1	June 15
Vichik Tool Co pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	26	Dec. 15
Waukesha Motor	25c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
West Kootenay P L pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 20
West Penn Elec A	$1.75	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 15
West Penn Power pf	$1.12½	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 20
Zions Co-operative Mer Inst	25c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 5

*At rate per annum + or 44-1500% of one share common.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export fas NY 12.75. Tin firm; spot and nearby 51.50; forward 49.80. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum. Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
2	3¼s '46-44	110.8	110.8	110.8
2	2¾s '47-45	108.25	108.25	108.25
2	2s '48-46	110.6	110.6	110.6
1	2½s '49-46	110.28	110.28	110.28
10	2s '50-48	102.8	102.8	102.8
7	2½s '52-50	105.4	105.4	105.4
2	2¾s '54-51	106.29	106.29	106.29
2	2¾s '60-55	107.4	107.1	107.4
7	2¾s '65-60	105.24	105.23	105.24

Home Owners Loan

1	3s '52-44	107.18	107.18	107.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
8	Allis Chal cv 4s '52	111	110⅞	111
5	Am&For P 5s 2030	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
5	AmIGChem 5½s'49	103⅛	103	103
1	AmInt 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	108	108	108
10	Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅝	107½	107½
1	Arm Del 4s '57	99	99	99
1	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
8	AT&SF 4s '95	105	105	105
10	AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2	AC Line 1st 4s '52	74¾	74¾	74¾
8	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	28½	28½	28½
6	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	26	26	26
6	B&O cv 4½s '60	16½	16¼	16½
21	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15⅝	15⅜	15½
11	B&O 1st 4s '48	65¼	65	65
5	B&O S W 5s '50	45½	45½	45½
4	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101⅝
3	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115¾	115¾	115¾
2	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	108	108
3	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	106¾	107¼
3	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Boston&Me 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
9	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	84⅝	84⅜	84½
26	Bklyn M Tr 4½s '66 ct	83⅝	83⅜	83½
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	89	89	89
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¼	95¼	95¼
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Buf GenEl 4½s'81	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
8	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	38	38	38
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100⅜	100¾	100¾
8	Can NatRy 4½s'57	100⅜	100⅝	100⅝
4	Can Nor 6½s'46	111½	111½	111½
5	Can Pac 5s '44	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
13	Can Pac 5s '54	80	80	80
12	Can Pac 4½s '46	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	71½	71½	71½
3	Caro C&O 6s '52	108½	108½	108½
1	Cen of Ga5½s'59	3½	3½	3½
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
5	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15	15	15
2	Cen RR NJ 7½reg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15	C&O 4½s '92	123	123	123
4	C & O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
9	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	11½	12
3	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	80	80	80
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	86	86
10	CB&Q 4s III '49	99	99	99
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19	19	19
15	Chic Gt West 4s '59	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6¾	6¾
15	CMSP&P aj 5s '2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
2	CM&SP 4½s '89C	26½	26½	26½
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16½	16½
23	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Chi & NW 4½s '2037	8	8	8
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	13½	13½	13½
4	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¾	2¾	2¾
11	C R I & P 4s '88	14¾	14	14
4	CRI & P rfg4s34	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4	Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	108	108	108
1	ClevUnTerm5½s72	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81½	81½	81½
11	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	74⅞	74¾	74⅞
4	Colmbia G 5s '52May	103½	103½	103½
30	Comwith2Ed cv2½s58	124⅜	124½	124⅜
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
17	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	104¾	104⅞
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105 21-32	105 21-32	105 21-32
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109	109	109
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103	103	103
3	Cuba R R 5s '52	36	36	36
8	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62⅛	62¼	62⅛
5	D&RG West 5s '55	2½	2½	2½
5	D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
11	D&RG West 5s '78	5⅜	5½	5⅝
10	Det Ed 4½s '61	111	110¾	111
14	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¼	21¼	21¼
9	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9	Fla E Cst 5s '74	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	54¼	54¼	54¼
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	68½	68½	68½
2	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	91	89¾	91
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	89½	89½	89½
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82⅞	82¾	82¾
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105	105	105
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	102	102
9	Gt Nor 4s '42 H	90¾	90½	90½
4	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107	107	107
5	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	75¾	75¾	75¾
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	46¾	46½	46¾
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	73½	73	73½
12	Int T&T 4½s'52	41	40¾	40¾
8	Int Paper 6s'55	94	94	94
1	Int Paper 5s'47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	15¾	15¾	15¾
17	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	46½	46½	46½
18	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	101¾	101½	101¾
3	Interb R Tr 6s'32	72⅝	72½	72½
6	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
6	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	Ill C

Homeland Calls

Wide World

Jacinto Jijon-Caamaño
Political refugee from Ecuador may be its next President.

Ecuador Asks Exile to Run For President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Jacinto Jijon-Caamaño, for 15 years a civic and political leader in Ecuador until his self-imposed exile here three years ago, has announced his acceptance to be Presidential Nominee of his country's Conservative Party; the election is expected to be held at the end of January or the first of February, next.

One of the many Latin American figures who at various times have chosen southern California for political exile, Señor Jijon-Caamaño with his wife and son came here in 1936 when falling out with Gen. Albert Enriquez, then Socialist dictator, of Ecuador.

On Dec. 7 Señor Jijon-Caamaño received a telegram from his Conservative Party Assembly notifying him of his nomination; he replied with acceptance, saying he would sail as soon as possible.

While leader of the Conservative Party, he had been a national Senator and Mayor of Quito, Capital of Ecuador. The recent passing of President Narvaez, who had been a Liberal Party successor to the Socialist dictator, precipitated a crisis; if Señor Jijon-Caamaño wins against nominees of the other two major parties, he will serve a four-year term.

Señor Jijon-Caamaño owns seven factories, processing wool, cotton, flour, and sugar.

Also, he is an historian, holding membership in many societies of the Spanish-speaking world, including a League of Nations committee on anthropology. While in exile here, he was at work on books on Mexican history and on the general history of South America before the Spanish conquest.

Interviewed here, Señor Jijon-Caamaño's son Manuel, who is a junior in Loyola College here, predicted his father would be elected because the Conservative Party has the largest membership, he claimed. The fact that no Conservative has been President for more than 40 years, he explained, is due to the Party's failure to control the military.

"Just as in most Latin American countries," young Jijon-Caamaño continued, "Ecuador's Conservative Party is the (Roman) Catholic Party and the most numerous Strangely though for a Latin-American nation, this party does not control the Army. Thus dictatorships under the other two parties have arisen through the pressure of the Army whenever a vote was to be taken. Technically, there is universal suffrage for men and women citizens, so if a democratic vote is allowed to be taken, the Conservative nominee will win easily."

"The Conservative Party in principles resembles the conservative party of any other nation, standing for laissez faire, rugged individualism, and the profit system," he pointed out. He quoted his father's platform as "All-Ecuador and All Pan-American."

To explain this seeming paradox, he said: "South American harmony begins at home. Once we settle our own disputes (such as Ecuador's current difference with Peru over the ports on the Amazon River), we can achieve solidarity and complete peace."

Tablets Memorialize Georgia Poet, Soldier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The memories of Sidney Lanier, Georgia poet, and L. Q. C. Lamar, Confederate soldier and one-time Secretary of the Interior, were more deeply engraved upon the hearts of the South here recently when tablets perpetuating their careers and achievements were unveiled by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Attended by hundreds of delegates to the general convention of the U. D. C., here, the ceremony was held in the French Hugenot church. The Lanier tablet was unveiled by the poet's grandson, Robert Lanier. Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, of Macon, Ga., President General of the U. D. C., eulogized the poet.

The Lamar tablet was unveiled by Walter D. Lamar of Macon, who donated the memorial.

Admiral Graf Spee Captain Lauds British Seamanship

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Depleted fuel, and daring British seamanship which was "more than seemed credible," forced the German warship Admiral Graf Spee into a running fight dangerously near shore, Capt. Hans Langsdorff of the German vessel told port authorities today.

In the first authoritative account of the 14-hour battle with three British cruisers on Dec. 13, the German commander said he glimpsed the British cruiser Exeter off the Brazil coast, about 6 a. m. The Admiral Graf Spee headed to the south, for Langsdorff said his ship already was in "a critical condition" due to lack of fuel.

He explained he had been unable to establish contact with the German supply ship Tacoma, which had loaded at Montevideo some time before. The Admiral Graf Spee had a full complement of 1,096 men and was in full possession of combat facilities, however.

While Captain Langsdorff was taking stock of the Exeter, he suddenly found himself in the presence of the British cruisers Ajax and Achilles, and by this time was opposite the Uruguayan coast.

These two smaller, faster vessels maneuvered so that the German pocket battleship was between them and the shore.

Fearing that he might go aground in shallow water, and yet unable to run to sea for an open fight because of little fuel, Captain Langsdorff said he found himself in a difficult situation.

Therefore, he went on the offensive and opened fire on the Exeter with his 11-inch guns.

Langsdorff said they inflicted "enormous damage," batering the bow and control tower and causing many fatalities and injuries, especially in the control tower.

Lauding the British marksmanship, the German said simply, "they aimed effectively."

"The Achilles and the Ajax, both risking more than seemed credible, even in the high moments of a battle, crossed through a smoke screen that one of them laid, and got within a mile of the Admiral Graf Spee, scoring some effective hits on both sides of our ship."

Ciano Says Italy Shuns War By Agreement With Reich

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP)—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano declared today Italy is staying out of the European war by agreement with its ally, Germany, and reaffirmed Premier Mussolini's readiness to help restore peace.

Count Ciano, in a lengthy explanation of Fascist foreign policy to the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds, disclosed that Germany and Italy agreed at the Milan Conference, last May, when their alliance was signed, to avoid raising any question which might arouse any new disputes in at least three years, while both countries completed their rearmament.

The Italians regarded three years as necessary for "perfection of internal reconstruction and completion of military preparations," Count Ciano said, adding that the Germans estimated their period at four or five years.

Cites Peace Intentions

This agreement showed, according to Count Ciano, that Germany and Italy lacked any intention of disturbing peace.

"Fascist Italy continues to follow the development of events with a vigilant spirit," he said, "ever ready, if possible, to give once again her contribution to world peace.

"But she is equally determined to protect with an inflexible firmness the interests of her land, air and sea traffic, not to mention her prestige and her future as a great power."

Count Ciano disclosed he had informed the Germans that Italy considered three years necessary to "bring preparation of its war means to the desired level, namely the maximum, because of the heavy drain of the Ethiopian and Spanish wars.

Ciano Blames Allies

"But nobody has the right to deduce from that," he added, "that Italy was unprepared at the time of test."

Count Ciano blamed Great Britain and France for Germany's nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia and the post-World War peace treaties for Europe's plight.

Count Ciano disclosed that he had informed Reichsführer Hitler of Italy's desire to limit the war when he visited the Führer and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at Salzburg last August.

Opposes Balkan Bloc

Count Ciano stated Italy's opposition to formation of a Balkan bloc of neutral powers, contending such a step would be useless, but he reaffirmed the Italian policy "to maintain and consolidate peace and order in the Danubian and Balkan sectors."

He was sharply critical of British-French Russian mutual assistance negotiations, arguing they had resulted only in the nonaggression alliance between Moscow and Berlin.

Ignoring Russia

"If the great democracies had only ignored Russia," he said, "Germany would have had good reason to do likewise.

"For what directly regards us, I will say that the question had been broached with the German Government as far back as April and May, and that at that time we had agreed to proceed to a policy of lessening the tension with regard to Russia.

"Our objective was to arrive at neutralization of Russia and keep her from entering the encirclement line-up planned by the great democracies. . . .

"At Salzburg I was apprised of the fact that commercial negotiations conducted in Moscow had proceeded favorably, giving rise to hopes of further development.

"And finally, on the evening of August 12, at 10 p. m., von Ribbentrop telephoned me that he intended to go to Moscow the next day to sign a nonaggression pact between Germany and Russia."

Russia Assails Expulsion By League as 'Absurd'

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP)—An authorized statement today described Soviet Russia's expulsion from the League of Nations as an "absurd decision" and charged Great Britain and France with basing their policy on "continuation of the war."

Tass, Soviet official news agency, said "this absurd decision of the League of Nations calls forth an ironic smile" in Soviet circles "and can only make a laughing stock of its ill-starred authors."

The agency said it had been authorized to issue an appraisal by "authoritative Soviet circles" of the expulsion voted by the League Council Thursday.

"It must further be noted that relations between the Soviet Union and Finland were settled by a pact of mutual assistance and friendship concluded Dec. 2 between the People's Government of the Democratic Republic of Finland and the Government of the U. S. S. R.," the statement said.

After Russia broke off diplomatic relations with Finland, a Communist-headed People's Government" was set up in the southern Finnish frontier town of Terijoki. The regime, first announced from Moscow, was recognized officially by Russia in place of the Helsingfors Government.

The statement said the pact "solves to the satisfaction of both parties the problems of insuring the independence of Finland and the security of Leningrad."

The statement quoted the Russian view that the "ruling circles of Britain and France" dictated the decision of the League Council to oust Russia. The allied countries, it added, "have neither the moral nor the formal right to talk about 'aggression' of the U. S. S. R. nor condemn this aggression."

The statement declared Britain and France had been "lord over vast territories" in Asia and Africa, and that recently they "rejected Germany's peaceful proposals aiming at the earliest termination of the war."

New Jersey to Try For Naval Air Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey intends to bid for the location within the State of a naval air base and the proposed new Federal aeronautical research laboratory. A site in Cape May County has been suggested for the air base.

The two projects are included in a five-point program to be discussed at a conference following a luncheon on Dec. 21, when Gov. A. Harry Moore will be host to the New Jersey Congressional delegation. The purpose of the luncheon is to enlist the active co-operation of the national legislators in the plan of New Jersey advancement sponsored by the State Advertising Council.

Other topics will be the proposed system of beach front parks, for which Federal cash aid will be sought; the designation of New Jersey as a single unit in the 1940 census, instead of being hooked up with New York, and the tariff regulations affecting the State sugar refining industry.

Oregon Plans Census Of All Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—When agencies handling the work of finding work for the state's unemployed begin the new year's duties in 1940 they will work with a complete census of all unemployed individuals The census was recently authorized by the advisory council of the State Employment Service. The census is to be compiled primarily with the objective in view of classifying all persons available for work in private industry.

The council placed considerable stress on the desirability of making places for the workers past 50. To strengthen the position in respect to these individuals, members of the council went on record opposing any discrimination against workers of that age, either by the Employment Service or personnel departments of private industries. An effort is to be made to place individuals on the basis of qualifications and experience with the least stress possible placed upon age.

Cleopatra Linked With Ruins Find

ROME (AP)—Italian archaeologists believe they have found the site of the sumptuous palace occupied by Cleopatra during her two-year residence in Rome from 48 to 46 B. C.

Excavations along the bank of the Tiber six miles from Rome have uncovered ruins of several buildings, with frescoes, mosaic flooring and fragments of statuary where the famous queen is supposed to have entertained Marc Antony.

'Give-a-Job' Move Makes Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—With a series of subcommittees being set up in 45 districts of Philadelphia, the "Give-a-Job" drive is fast gathering momentum, according to George R. Conover, Chairman of the State Job Mobilization campaign.

The committees are being formed among the members of various trade and business organizations, and one has been appointed to work with the Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The work of all these committees," Mr. Conover explained, "is to call on businessmen and industrialists and urge them to try to create new jobs or to do jobs now that they might otherwise have intended to put off until later.

"We have a complex problem," he declared, "but we are optimistic. We feel that there will be definite results in this studied effort by businessmen in a tie-up with Government to reduce unemployment."

Highway Funds to Help Pennsylvania Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A Pennsylvania State highway construction program calling for the expenditure of $20,000,000 has been announced by Gov. Arthur H. James as a means of assisting counties of this Commonwealth with heavy relief rolls this winter.

"We are trying to arrange the projects to spend as much money in the relief counties as we can," the Governor said, "and we also are trying to do what we can to aid relief in Pennslyvania."

Fishery Industry Grows

The value of fishery products in the United States last year was $100,845,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

OJUS, FLA.—Attractively furnished bedroom apartment, electrically equipped throughout; 12 miles north of Miami, 10-minute drive to ocean; $300 season to June 1st. H. J. WILBRANDT, 68 Prosser Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LOS ANGELES—For sale, 8-room house in Wilshire district; good repair; terms; near churches. Owner, R. V. INGLIS, 694 South Harvard Boulevard. Phone EX. 0125.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ATLANTA, GA., Erwin Tourist Home, 414 Ponce de Leon Ave. N. E.—10 rooms, many baths; all modern comforts; convenient location; transients only.

Local Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractively furnished bedroom apartments, Frigidaire, innerspring mattress; spacious private tropical garden. 1236 S. W. 7th Street.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Rd.—5-room apt., large living room with fireplace, automatic heat, $45. Ch. 2082.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—5 rooms, third floor; 3 rooms, second floor; oil heat; private house. 224 Bedford Rd. Tel. Pleasantville 259.

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ONE or two girls, school age, excellent home, first class schools, on Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Board reasonable. Box M-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. Agency, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway); BO. 8-4657—Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, rapid stenographer; good educational background, unusually adaptable; Christian Scientist; salary open; write résumé. Phone for appointment. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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United States and Canada

FOOD PRODUCTS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Home-made Fruit Cakes and Cookies. MRS. ETHEL McCLURE, 3708 Barrington Road. Phone Liberty 1700.

ENGLISH Fruit Cakes with fresh eggs and butter; 2½ lb., 3½ lb., 70c lb. Charles W. Breadmore, 230 Mass. Ave., Boston. Com. 1037.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE Swiss music box about 30"x12"—plays 9 selections. Call Wellesley 0467 evenings or write Box M-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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IRVINGTON GARAGE—Live storage, dead storage; delivery service; lubrication; washing; tires. 25 Irvington St., Back Bay, Boston. Kenmore 0638.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MALE stenographer for newspaper work, New York field; must have experience and good education; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box K-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced, fine paper salesman, contacting printers, lithographers, with initiative to take full charge New York office established paper concern. Box L-16, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSAL—Notice to Contractors: The date for opening proposals for Bridge Construction in CONWAY advertised as January 2, 1940, in a previous issue of this publication is hereby changed to January 3, 1940. JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass., December 16, 1939.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed, attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 5-9484

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BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Nice rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

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(Continued)

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MODERATELY PRICED
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Sixteen years in Miami

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GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
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Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

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TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
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Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

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BEAUTE SHOPPE
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AIR CONDITIONED
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Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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Flamingo Town & Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933
Serving on Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"

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Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
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S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

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Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious

Midway Groves
SARASOTA, FLA.

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
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Distinctive Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal—Underwood—Corona
Portable Typewriters
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
432 First Street North

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

A Gift from
WILLSON-CHASE
Is a Gift Worthwhile

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

FURRIER
Expert Remodeling, Cleaning
Glazing, Clothes Remodeled
GEORGES
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SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S UNGER, Mgr

Lady Jane Hat Shoppe
601 Tampa St.
Cor. Twiggs
MORRIS WACHS'

White Star Laundry

1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Curlee & Schloss Bros. Clothing
Jarman, Friendly Shoes for Men
McCaskill Clothing Co., Inc.
Complete line Men's Furnishings
711 Franklin St., next to Tampa Theatre
Phone 3293

GOFF JEWELRY COMPANY
The Store with the Friendly Spirit
816 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.
Phone 4507

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Unusual Furniture — Reproductions Tables, Chairs, Living Room, Dining Room Pieces. New and used. Come in and browse around.
Hall Furniture Exchange
H 2-0552 208-10-12 South Blvd.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
809-815 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

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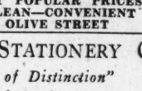
ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000



WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST

BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
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MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
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SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
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O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

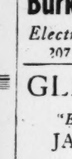
LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

By Special License from the Ethel Corporation
We now offer
GENUINE ETHEL GAS
for 21c per gallon
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE. N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

GIFTS
FOR CHRISTMAS
Picture Frames Made to Order
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

WOODBURNING SETS
MELLOCHIMES
PAINTED CHRISTMAS TREES
TOY HEADQUARTERS
70 N. Broad St.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS



National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workman's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Remodeling
SALE
Nationally Known Men's and Women's Shoes Reduced!
BYCK'S
Temporary Location
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 3 PEACHTREE ST.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
EVERY TIME YOU LOOK AT YOUR WATCH THINK OF
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 3 PRYOR STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
316 COTTON AVENUE

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

MOYLE TRUNK & BAG CO.
Broughton at Whitaker St.
Buy lasting—useful gifts
Luggage and Leather Goods

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
147 Whitaker St. Dial 7565

Stubbs Hardware Co.
SPORTING GOODS
121-123 West Congress Street
PHONE 5149

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FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

ANNETTE'S DAIRY
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham St.

NORTH CAROLINA

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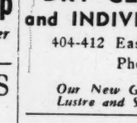
ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898



No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Flowers and Christmas Decorations for all occasions
Place your orders now
2240 Avondale Ave. Tel. 6146

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

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PARIS (Passy) Madame HEBRAS, 8 rue Gavarni. Haute Couture. Comes to your home. Transformations. Dresses from Frs. 400.

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SHANGHAI

ARTHUR PORTER
Insurance Underwriter
All classes of insurance transacted, such as Life, Annuities, Pension Bonds, Fire, Motor-Car, Marine All Risks, etc. I shall be happy to give you any information and assistance required, entirely without obligation.
Rooms 600-607
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING
51 CANTON ROAD Telephone
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Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

A/S LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBROGADE 10
FANCY LEATHER GOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY—TEA ROOM

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AMSTERDAM

FIRMA P.J. RICHTER & ZOON
P. C. Hooftstraat 121 Tel. 21184
His Master's Voice, Columbia, en alle andere merken
Gramophones en Records
Christian Science Hymns

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen Heinz en Kellogg's Producten
Overtoom 71 Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

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Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding, Leveranciers van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen Erkend installateur der Gem Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 64
Tel. 28004

Electr Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

Bloemenmagazijn "Violette"
Beethovenstraat 67, Amsterdam-Z.
Tel. 24292
Steeds ruime keuze snijbloemen en aparte planten
Flowershop

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

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PROVISIONS
Prinsestraat 11
Huish, artikelen
Manufacturen
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Condities een uur per week
Van af fl. 5.00 per maand
MEJUFFROUW E. C. BROESE
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PIANO LESSONS

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BREURE FUEL
OPBELLEN!! **33.38.10**
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CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dijkveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22878

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den HAAG
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
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GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126

JUWELIERS BEDRYF
SIMONS
INKOOP—REPARATIES
VERKOOP
PLEIN 9a. Telefoon 11 41 44
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BATAVIA—BANDOENG

Bonefaas
Batavia Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

NORWAY

OSLO

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grensen 5-7
Everything in Shoes

OLAF NORLI
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Any and all books.
STATIONERY TELEPHONE 13101

SWEDEN

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Fancy Groceries, **Rumford Baking Powder**, Canned Goods, Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
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SWITZERLAND

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JAERMANN—FURNITURE
Simple and exclusive style best workmanship
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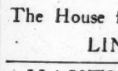
NAFZGER-RÜEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
AESCHENVORSTADT 75
Tel. 4.48.98

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 24.871



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Basle, Steinenberg 5

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Floral Tributes Arranged
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Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

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WINIGER
Spalenberg 16
Spezialgeschäft für fein Dessert Konfekt-Torten Tel. 4.09.85

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Droguerie zum Dreispitz
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(GROCERIES)

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E. WEISS-BAENTELI
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg
B K G MARKEN
(Umbrellas)

PETER HUBER
Herren-und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen: Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21 Tel. 40.058

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Made to measure
Highly recommended
(Dressmaking)

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO GRAMMO
Tuning and Repairing Service
Schmidt Flohr
Schmidt-Flohr A.G. Bern Marktgasse 54

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18
Sewing Machines)
Helvetia

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Handschuhe sind beliebte Geschenke für Damen, Herren, und Kinder
Leading House for Novelties

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Korsette und Büstenhalter
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Corsets

A. SIMON, Cutler
Waisenhausplatz 11
Fine steelware, pocket knives, scissors, razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

CORSETS
Quality, Style, Beauty
L. MÜLLER
Spitalgasse 14 Tel. 3.20.55

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking-Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

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MARIA MICHEL
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HAIRDRESSER

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

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Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

All sorts of BOOKS
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Bubenbergpl. Berne.

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Hosiery se recommande

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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FREDERIC PETRONIO
Rue Vallin 4
Demandez Nos Specialities de Biscuits
Petits Fours
CAKES

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

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Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches Throughout Bernese Oberland

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MERSMANN
RUE DE BOURG
Watchmaker—Jeweller
Vacheron and Constantin—Zenith
Longines—Omega Agency
Repairing Tel. 2.32.34

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Immeubles Transformations
Expertises. Tel. 2.54.61
(ARCHITECT)
Avenue de Montchoisi

Ferblanterie, Couvertures, Appareillage
CHRISTIN FRERES
Barre 13. Tel. 2.93.84
(TIN-WARE)
Founded in 1876

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Maison PAUL WICKY
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s'occupe de tout ce qui concerne votre intérieur — Réparations — Transformations
Devis sur demande
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Grand choix de boîtes fantaisies
(CHOCOLATES)
ZIMMERMANN S. A.
Madame Léon Renaud
sous l'Hôtel du Lac
"AUX DOIGTS DE FEE"
Swiss Embroideries
GOBELINS — TAPISSERIES

PRODUITS LAITIERS
Cheese—Butter
Les fromages Gerber de qualité s'achètent chez
PIERRE PRISI rue de l'Hôpital

MAGASIN PLANAS
Greengrocer
Beau choix de conserves
Faubg. de l'Hôpital Tel. 5.34.00

Boulangerie—Pâtisserie
OTTO WEBER
Faubg. de l'Hôpital
Taillaules—Tresses—Tourtes
BAKER and CONFECTIONER

CUISINIERES A GAZ "HOFFMANN"
et tous articles de ménage
A LA MENAGERE, Place Pury
(GAS STOVES, etc.)

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZURICH

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H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets, Travelling Rugs.

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstrasse 90 (Beim Kino-Rex)
Tel. 5.19.55
Das Haus der Geschenke
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24 Tel. 37.786

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

You will find a large choice of
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Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32.766

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.477 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

Union of South Africa

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NEW CLOTHES TO MEET SUMMER

Once again all eyes are turned to us as the arbiter of Fashion. For the Summer Mode has made its debut here with every significant feature of Chic! Charming Lines! Newness of Colour! And now the smart world of Fashion comes here to select the lovely new things where Fashion Prestige is definitely assured.

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Adderley St. Cape Town

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YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
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Head Office and Works
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Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

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Also Good Used Cars
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Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
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Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
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DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
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4 Colonial Mutual Bldgs. (Skyscraper)
330 West Street (Phone 22230)

The Estcourt Butchery
FAMILY BUTCHERS
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Union of South Africa

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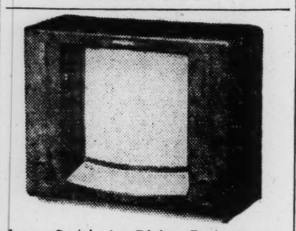

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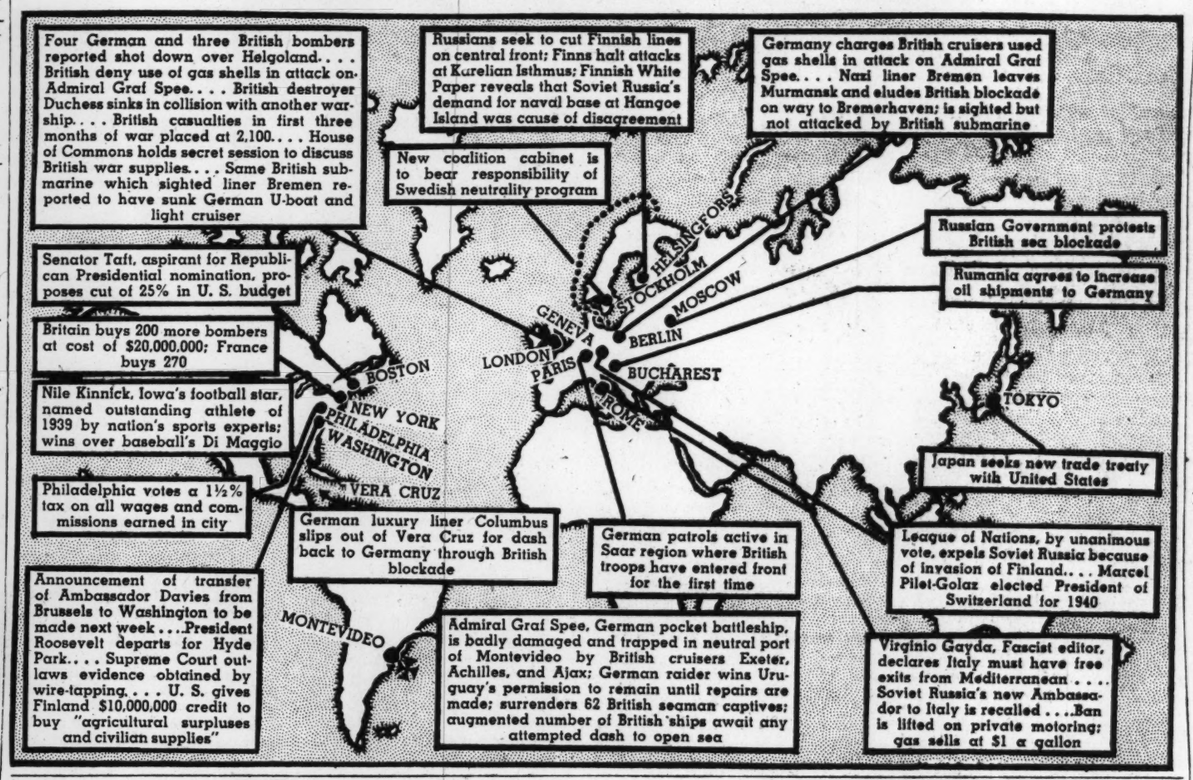
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Four German and three British bombers reported shot down over Helgoland. . . . British deny use of gas shells in attack on Admiral Graf Spee. . . . British destroyer Duchess sinks in collision with another warship. . . . British casualties in first three months of war placed at 2,100. . . . House of Commons holds secret session to discuss British war supplies. . . . Same British submarine which sighted liner Bremen reported to have sunk German U-boat and light cruiser
Russians seek to cut Finnish lines on central front; Finns halt attacks at Kurelian Isthmus; Finnish White Paper reveals that Soviet Russia's demand for naval base at Hangoe Island was cause of disagreement
Germany charges British cruisers used gas shells in attack on Admiral Graf Spee. . . . Nazi liner Bremen leaves Murmansk and eludes British blockade on way to Bremerhaven; is sighted but not attacked by British submarine
New coalition cabinet is to bear responsibility of Swedish neutrality program
Senator Taft, aspirant for Republican Presidential nomination, proposes cut of 25% in U. S. budget
Britain buys 200 more bombers at cost of $20,000,000; France buys 270
Nile Kinnick, Iowa's football star, named outstanding athlete of 1939 by nation's sports experts; wins over baseball's Di Maggio
Philadelphia votes a 1½% tax on all wages and commissions earned in city
Announcement of transfer of Ambassador Davies from Brussels to Washington to be made next week . . . President Roosevelt departs for Hyde Park. . . . Supreme Court outlaws evidence obtained by wire-tapping. . . . U. S. gives Finland $10,000,000 credit to buy "agricultural surpluses and civilian supplies"
German luxury liner Columbus slips out of Vera Cruz for dash back to Germany through British blockade
German patrols active in Saar region where British troops have entered front for the first time
Admiral Graf Spee, German pocket battleship, is badly damaged and trapped in neutral port of Montevideo by British cruisers Exeter, Achilles, and Ajax; German raider wins Uruguay's permission to remain until repairs are made; surrenders 62 British seaman captives; augmented number of British ships await any attempted dash to open sea
Russian Government protests British sea blockade
Rumania agrees to increase oil shipments to Germany
Japan seeks new trade treaty with United States
League of Nations, by unanimous vote, expels Soviet Russia because of invasion of Finland. . . . Marcel Pilet-Golaz elected President of Switzerland for 1940
Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, declares Italy must have free exits from Mediterranean . . . . Soviet Russia's new Ambassador to Italy is recalled . . . Ban is lifted on private motoring; gas sells at $1 a gallon
HELSINGFORS
STOCKHOLM
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ROME
BUCHAREST
BOSTON
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MONTEVIDEO
TOKYO

Monitor Movie Guide

Bad Little Angel (MGM) — Inspirational picture in which Virginia Weidler wins out through her faith in the Bible—and in spite of her equally strong faith that she is a "jinx." Good acting by the young star, who is ably assisted by Gene Reynolds, Guy Kibbee, Ian Hunter, and Elizabeth Patterson.—Family.

Destry Rides Again (Universal)—Dust-raising epic of the frontier era rattling off in crisp exciting cinema terms the story of a peaceful sheriff (James Stewart) who cleaned up the town of Bottleneck. There is also a dancehall hostess (Marlene Dietrich), and a sweet young thing (Irene Hervey). Charles Winninger, Mischa Auer, Brian Donlevy, Una Merkel. Adults and young people.

Llano Kid (Paramount) — Tito Guizar plays a bandit who passes himself off as the long-lost scion of a wealthy Mexican family The original story was O. Henry's, but on the screen it's a dull affair. Gale Sondergaard, Alan Mowbray, Jane Clayton, Emma Dunn.—Family.

Marx Brothers at the Circus (MGM)—Assorted Marx specialties, with Groucho juggling puns, Chico playing the piano with his index finger starred, and Harpo conducting a swing number. There is also a story about how they come to the aid of a circus owner in financial difficulties. Kenny Baker, Florence Rice, Eve Arden, Nat Pendleton.—Adults and young people.

Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex (Warner) — Film from Maxwell Anderson's play, "Elizabeth the Queen," produced in Technicolor, recounting the turbulent romance of the Queen and her courtier, his downfall and execution. The film is marked by a striking performance by Bette Davis as Elizabeth, Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Donald Crisp, Alan Hale, Vincent Price. — Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess."

Adults and Young People—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair."

Adults Only — "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory."

'Be Ye Warmed'

Kansas City, Mo.

Louis A. Cumonow has said for the twelfth consecutive year, "Be ye warmed," and in a most practical manner. When 750 thinly clad men lined up in front of the doors of the Gateway Sporting Goods and Loans Company in the early chill of a wintry morning they were filled with a lively expectation. Had not Mr. Cumonow set this date, and had not others on eleven previous occasions received good, warm overcoats at the hands of this generous man?

One by one the needy ones filed in; and willing hands fitted as well as possible a sturdy overcoat to the shoulders of each, with nothing to pay but a "Thank you, sir."

The warmth of those garments was reflected in the faces of those who bestowed the gifts; and in the heart of at least one observer there echoed the words of the Master: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Sunbonnet Sue

Oil Heat for Orchards

In California citrus fruit regions, orchardists are gradually adopting modern systems of oil heating for their orchards, thus replacing the old system of fire smudges as a caution against frost.

In Lighter Vein

Forewarned

Teacher: "Well, Jack, what did you do on your holidays?"

Jack: "Oh, not much, sir—not enough to write an essay on, anyway."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Not Required

A flute player once spoke disparagingly of the musical talents of Philip of Macedon, saying, "Far be it from your Majesty to play as well as I." But Philip was in nowise chagrined.

"It is poor praise," commented Montesquieu, "to say of a king that he is a fine flute player."

And Keeps Track of Its Checks

"He is the recording secretary of a chess club."

"But what does he do?"

"He reads the hours of the last meeting."

Sh-h!

A little girl, attending church for the first time, was amazed to see all kneel suddenly. She asked her mother what they were going to do. Her mother replied:

"Hush! They're going to say their prayers."

"What, with all their clothes on?" asked the little girl.

Daily Quotation

JOY is the mainspring
Of the whole of endless nature's calm rotation:
Joy is the dazzling wheel that rolls
In the great timepiece of creation.
—SCHILLER

Manly Manners

"Policemen help the children near The school, at intersections. To be well-mannered I observe And follow their directions.
R.C.

Artificial Amber

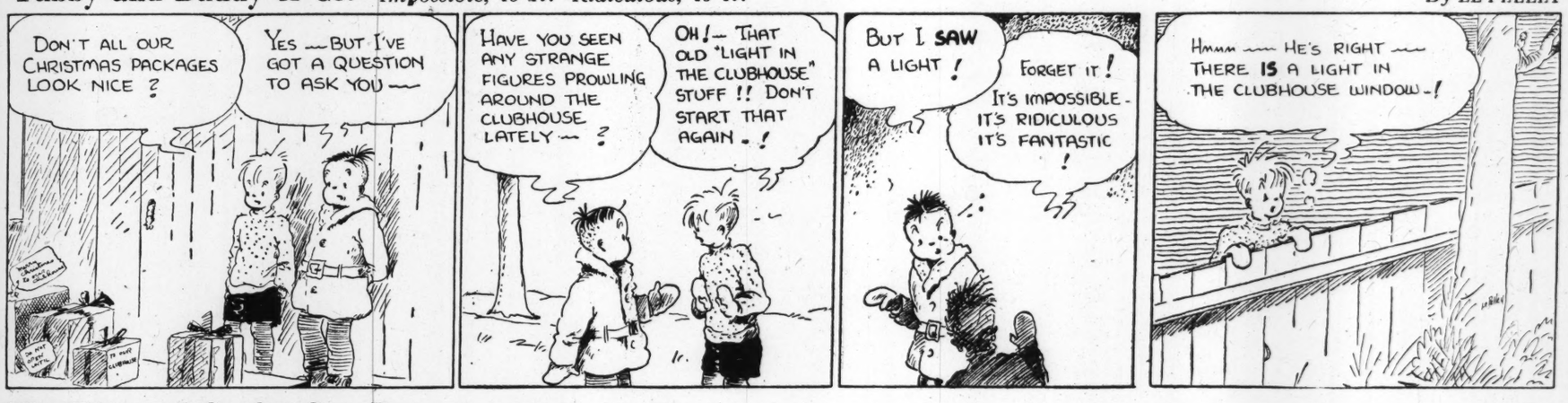
Paleontologists readily detect artificial amber by noting that the insects which have been placed therein are unlike those characteristic of the geological period in which genuine amber was formed.

A Verse for Today . . .

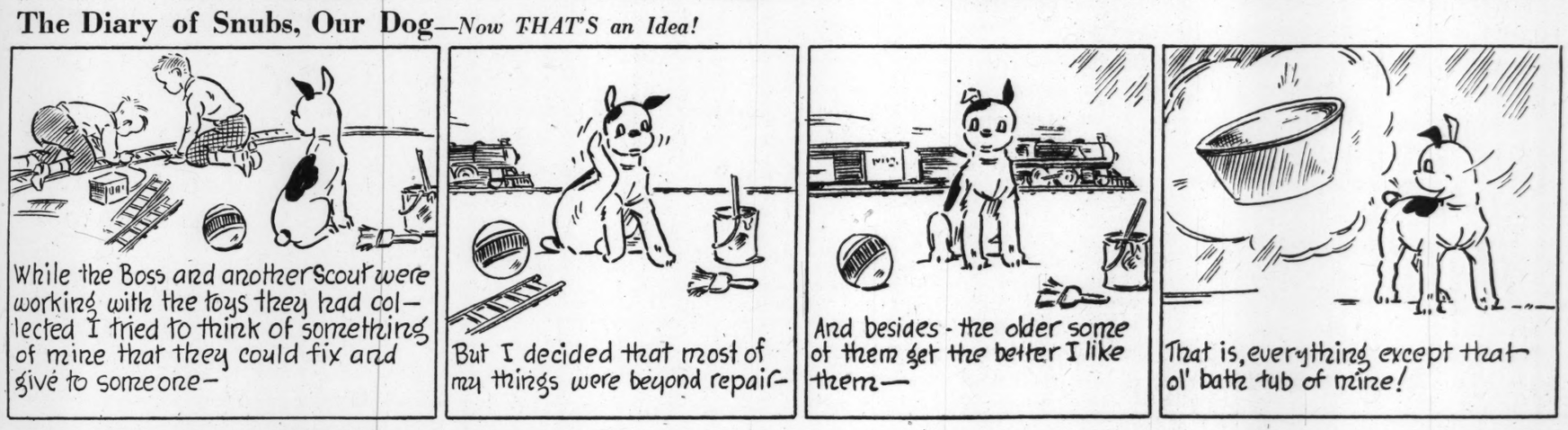
And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.—GAL. 6:9.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Impossible, Is It? Ridiculous, Is It?*

By LE PELLEY


DON'T ALL OUR CHRISTMAS PACKAGES LOOK NICE ?
YES — BUT I'VE GOT A QUESTION TO ASK YOU —
HAVE YOU SEEN ANY STRANGE FIGURES PROWLING AROUND THE CLUBHOUSE LATELY — ?
OH! — THAT OLD "LIGHT IN THE CLUBHOUSE" STUFF !! DON'T START THAT AGAIN - !
BUT I SAW A LIGHT !
FORGET IT ! IT'S IMPOSSIBLE - IT'S RIDICULOUS IT'S FANTASTIC !
HMMM — HE'S RIGHT — THERE IS A LIGHT IN THE CLUBHOUSE WINDOW - !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now THAT'S an Idea!*


While the Boss and another Scout were working with the toys they had collected I tried to think of something of mine that they could fix and give to someone—
But I decided that most of my things were beyond repair—
And besides - the older some of them get the better I like them—
That is, everything except that ol' bath tub of mine!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Blackout Here*

By THE HAGERS

WE BOTH DECIDED THAT OUR GOAL WOULD BE A NEARBY WOODEN POLE.
I FLEW; KOALA CLIMBED ITS HEIGHT. IT PROVED TO BE A LARGE STREET-LIGHT.
WE HID ALL DAY. 'TWAS ALMOST DARK. KOALA WHISPERED, "WADDLES. HARK!"
I HEARD A HEAVY TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP. A GIANT CAME TO LIGHT OUR LAMP!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Those Millions for Defense

Not millions merely, but hundreds of millions it is when Americans talk in terms of national defense. And when President Roosevelt a while ago invited discussion of whether the bill should be met by borrowing or taxation, his estimates crossed the line where even "billion" becomes plural.

One may reasonably want to see the details of the budget requests by the Navy and War Departments before making up his mind as to the necessity of going $500,000,000 beyond the peace-time record appropriations which totaled $1,750,000,000 last year. For while it is clear that the overwhelming sentiment of the country is for adequate arming, the national interests none the less require efficient spending of whatever amount may be appropriated. And if any portion of the difference can be saved without hampering the military establishments, it can certainly be used to good effect in reducing the prospective deficit of $2,000,000,000 or more for 1940-41.

But if the discussion must proceed on the assumption which the President evidently wishes to have made, that a substantial further increase in defense costs is unavoidable, then the dilemma which he presents is plainly cogent—either there must be further borrowing or there must be new taxes to "pay as you go." Armament costs in particular, it would seem, ought if possible to be paid as they are incurred, for arms, however necessary they may be for preservation of values, are not productive of revenues with which to pay for themselves.

If there should continue to be a material increase in business in the United States as a result of war orders or from natural domestic causes, some increase in revenue can be expected. Yet even if the year should see a national income of $85,000,000,000, which is better than has ever been recorded, the collections on the present tax base would just approximate the $9,000,000,000-or-better spending rate of the present fiscal year. So expenses in other fields would have to be reduced by the amount of the increased military outlays if borrowing or tax changes were to be escaped.

While the war orders of other countries and the arms purchases of the United States itself may not, and of themselves probably will not, raise income and revenues to this extent, the existence of this sharply augmented trade in war materials provides an extremely eligible place for the collecting of special taxes if there must be, as the President suggests, a defense tax for the express purpose of meeting the arms bill.

The national conscience surely does not approve the coining of a new crop of war millionaires out of the blood of other people's wars. In 1916, while America was a bystander in the World War, Congress laid a special tax of 12½ per cent on profits from munitions manufacture, and followed this in 1917 with an excess profits tax and a war profits tax ranging up to 80 per cent.

This newspaper repeatedly has indorsed a broadening of the base of the Federal income tax by reducing exemptions; that move would be desirable any time whether only for debt reduction or whether coupled with an increase in rates for defense purposes. But before it is decided to increase income tax rates specifically on the score of national defense, it would be appropriate to examine the possibilities of a war profits tax and what it would yield.

Profit at One Cent a Mile?

By introducing the 1-cent-a-mile passenger tariff for the holiday season —taking advantage of the extra heavy traffic at this time—the Boston & Maine Railroad is making an interesting contribution to the background of experimentation in rates. The common theory of many has been that the lower the rates, the more the passengers; ergo, the more revenue.

Unfortunately, however, when the Eastern railroads reduced their rates from 3.6 cents a mile to 2 cents a mile three years ago, most of them declared the increased patronage was insufficient to offset the lower fare. They, accordingly, obtained permission to boost their rates half a cent. Now, after a year and a half of trial, these roads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a little longer testing of this higher rate.

Unless the Boston & Maine effort uncovers something totally contrary to past experience, it seems likely the 2½-cent rate will obtain in the East for some time to come.

Shelter for the Night

The tree is going up on Boston Common and the sparrows are glad. Last year the city authorities, after noting how the birds flocked to the huge Christmas tree, decreed it should remain all winter. Evergreens, as everyone knows, make a wonderful shelter for a little scrap of bird life, no bigger than a heart beat, when nights are cold and snow falls fast. It is to be hoped this custom will be continued. Other cities which follow this public tree plan might do as much for their tenants in the park.

Law and the Graf Spee

Despite diplomatic pressure on Uruguay, it would appear that country has acted toward the Graf Spee with the same dispassion and the same regard for international law as was shown by Norway in the case of the City of Flint. It is generally conceded that a nation may adopt such domestic legislation on neutrality as it may deem necessary to keep it out of war, provided this legislation is applied equally to belligerents. Differences between Uruguay's and the United States' laws on belligerent battleships in their ports therefore are no indication that either of these countries' concepts of neutral duties are faulty.

One may be surprised at the fact that a battleship may use a Uruguayan port to repair damage inflicted by enemy guns. Nevertheless, this privilege presumably would be granted to either of the belligerents. The United States makes a distinction between damage from weather or other ordinary causes and that which results from battle. But that is the United States' own business: it considers such a concept of neutral behavior as most likely to prevent its becoming involved in claims for damage or even in war itself. The Uruguayans think their best interests are served by a slightly different interpretation of their duties, and their right to make that interpretation is written into the Hague Convention which is so frequently cited by both sides in the war in Europe.

The setting by Uruguay's Government of a deadline for departure of the Graf Spee, was based on experts' reports of the damage which can be legally repaired. This, of course, could not include repair or strengthening of fighting equipment of the ship, but only such work as would make the Graf Spee thoroughly seaworthy again.

Hamelin-on-Thames

"The brightness went out of London when 700,000 children left it in four days." Thus reports a writer in Britain to The Christian Science Monitor.

Alas, alas for London! The little boy who was left behind when the Piper piped the children out of Hamelin sighed: "It's a dull town since my playmates left." Many the reports on the London evacuation that convey the same wistfulness. Only it is the grown folk who find London dull—the fathers staying behind, and the mothers returning from the country to be with their husbands.

One can feel them hoping—yes, even thousands of miles away—that the land to which the Evacuation Piper has led London's children is really like that the Hamelin Piper promised:

> . . a joyous land,
> Joining the town and just at hand,
> Where water gushed and fruit trees grew,
> And flowers put forth a fairer hue.

But beyond that the inhabitants of that "cavern" which presently is London might not care to go. "And everything was strange and new" holds less of a promise to those city folk who are somewhat at a loss as to whether a sty is anything like a turnstile. The strangeness of the country-life outshines its beauty for some of the city folk. These no doubt would be content to stay in London for much longer than "duration" if only the Piper soon could safely "return the way he went, and bring the children behind him."

Junior wants to know why they dig gold out of the ground in Georgia and bury it again in Kentucky. That's the trouble with the younger generation. They want to know more than their elders.

A New Englander who was met with stares when he asked for squash pie down South might have thought he was being twitted if he had been told they had plenty of sweet potato pie.

The Alaskan blackfish can be frozen in ice and be as lively as ever after thawing, which is no more than little Willie achieves every time he sits through a horror picture.

The Bookshelf

An Editor Tells His Story

It was inevitable, despite continued resistance, that the storehouse should be unlocked and that the treasured memories should be shared with a younger and all succeeding generations. The generous custodian of the key, Josephus Daniels, is the author of TAR HEEL EDITOR (University of North Carolina Press. $3.50).

The sympathetic reviewer whose memories of the days and years run concurrently with those of the distinguished author (who, it is recalled, was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Wilson, and who now is Ambassador to Mexico) unavoidably contrasts the impressions of an impressionable boy of the South in the late sixties with those of a boy of his exact years in the North. A great gulf, now happily no more than faintly visible, separated neighbors and families estranged by the bitterness of internecine war. No war can be more devastating, even if waged with all the frightful weapons provided by modern ingenuity.

A faithful and interesting record of these earlier years is set down and graphically embellished. Josephus Daniels is an artist in his way. His book, the first of three, is an example of what may be termed an applied art. Not everyone, it may be observed, who has the happy faculty of telling a story well is able likewise to set that story down in black and white.

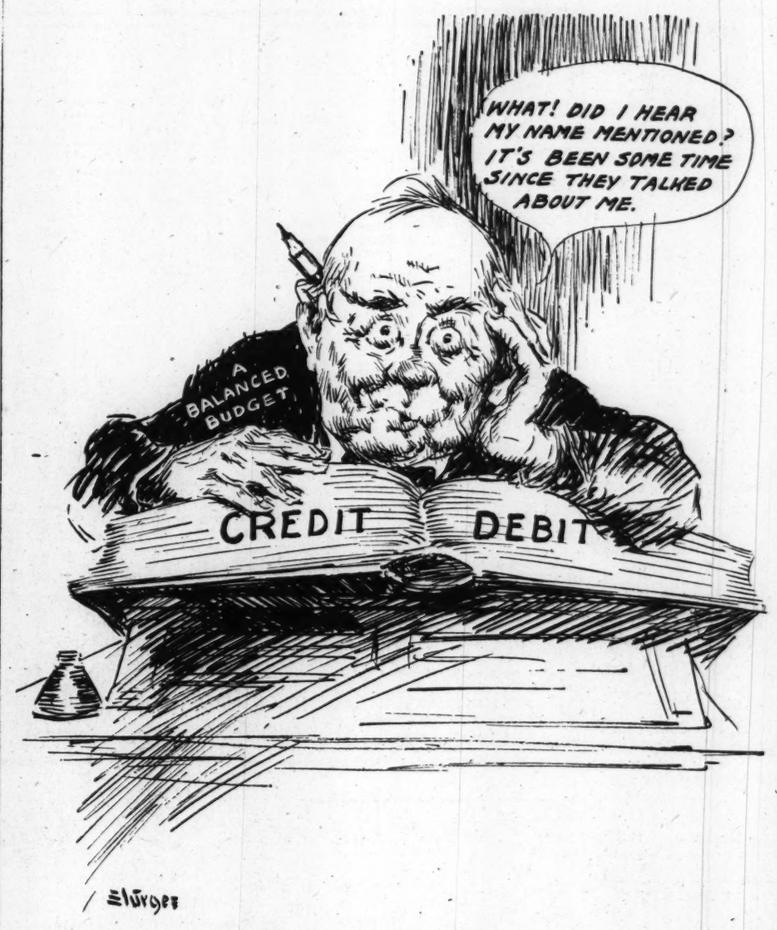
Mr. Daniels can do just this. A year or two ago I sat with him in his office in the Embassy, and later at luncheon in company with Mrs. Daniels, charming and dignified. It is easy to imagine, while reading his book, that there has been no interruption of the pleasant exchanges across the office desk and the dining table. The flow of reminiscence, wit, philosophy, and repartee remains unbroken.

Mr. Daniels does not devote much space in his book to the tribulations, the bitterness, and the political hatreds of the Reconstruction period. He has pleasant things to write about. Many and most interesting are his intimate recollections of the people with whom he associated and the strivings, sometimes against great odds, to attain the modest goal which he set for himself. All this, related by a less skillful story teller, would seem commonplace. But our genial friend makes it sparkle and scintillate. His ability to recall names, events, and even dates is astounding. But I doubt if he has ever remembered an enemy. Surely he has never forgotten a friend.

Until it is realized that the present volume is to be followed by at least two more, one feels a sense of disappointment that we have been told nothing of the official life of the author. His career began, publicly, when he was called to the Wilson Cabinet in 1913. He could not have even dreamed, in March of that year, what tremendous responsibilities were to be his. Quickly following the crisis in Mexico came the World War. The Tar Heel Editor, unversed in the strategy of conflict, found himself the civilian head of Uncle Sam's Navy. There is a story in that which remains to be told.

F. L. P.

The Nearly Forgotten Man



Christmas Apples

Giving with my grandfather was real. I never knew anyone who could give as easily and with as much whole-hearted good will. At Christmas time, with apples, he was at his best.

When Grandfather was a boy he lived in Indiana. Near his father's farm was a large apple orchard and nursery. He came west after the war. When he got a place of his own, he sent back to Indiana for some young apple trees.

Everyone said he had the knack of raising good apples. And he did, too. He visited the trees every day, from the first bloom in the spring until the last apple had been gathered and put away.

In the fall, before frost, he dug a pit at the end of the garden. He put straw in the pit, then apples, each one wrapped in paper, then more straw. He saved eight or ten bushels of apples every year this way and he never touched them until Christmas week. He called the pit his holiday apple cellar.

I remember one year our church had a convention in the town where my grandparents lived. My grandmother thought it would be nice to get the apples out for the visitors. She hinted until finally Grandfather said:

"Mother, those apples were put there to make our own folks happy at Christmas time."

And that was all there was to it.

* * *

Christmas week Grandfather dug out the apples and took them to the house. My grandparents had what they called the storeroom. It was off the kitchen and had been a bedroom when the family was larger. Grandfather took the apples there and unwrapped them to see if there were any spoiled spots. There never were. He was careful in selecting the ones he put in the garden cellar and they always kept.

After he had examined the apples for spots, he polished them.

In the winter my grandfather wore a kind of nightgown made from white Canton flannel. It was fuzzy on the inside. Grandmother kept scraps of this cloth put away. She always had some saved because she remembered what he did one time. She told me:

"One year there weren't any scraps and Papa went right upstairs and got his new nightgown and rubbed those apples."

He polished every apple and then went through the pile to be sure there were no dull ones he had missed.

When the apples were polished and sorted as to kinds—Winesaps, Jonathans, Grimes Golden, strawberry apples, and so on—Grandfather was ready to begin fixing his baskets.

He lined the baskets with white paper. He took some of the paper and cut it into strips a quarter of an inch wide and wadded that in the bottom of the baskets.

The top layer of each basket he arranged with the skill of an artist. A Jonathan, a Grimes Golden, always one or two big strawberry apples—that was the top. The baskets were as nearly alike as he could make them.

* * *

It took two days to deliver the apples. I went with my grandfather. The first day we took the baskets that went to the country. We hitched the horse to an old wagon Grandfather used when he drove back and forth to the farm. It had a high spring seat and the back was open and built like a low box. If it was very cold Grandfather heated a stone and put it in the back of the wagon and covered the apples with a blanket.

After Grandfather was all through delivering, Grandmother always thought of some family she wanted to remember. He never told her he had saved some extra baskets in the storeroom. She would fret and worry and then he would go in and bring out a basket of apples and put it on the table. When he put the basket down he would beam all over. She would frown and shake her head and say:

"My, Papa, but you worried me for a little."

Sometimes I think she fretted this way because she knew how much it pleased him to go into the storeroom and bring out more apples. I never knew him to run out of baskets of apples, and sometimes she thought of a good many extras.

I remember my grandmother's asking my grandfather one time:

"Who is that basket for, that prettiest one there?"

When he told her, she said:

"That family would probably rather have more apples and not such pretty ones."

"Would *you* rather?" he asked, mildly.

"If I was in their circumstances, I would," she replied.

Grandfather looked at her a minute, then he patted her on the shoulder. As he started off with the basket of apples, he said:

"I like to think of us all in the same circumstances at Christmas time."

LON FANALD

Humor Behind the Headlines Appreciated

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I couldn't resist writing you in appreciation of a recent "Behind the Headlines" column, with its faint essence of chiding, on "probes" in reverse. It was full of chuckles for this subscriber.

Then my chuckle was prolonged by Janet Mabie's "Autumn Leaflets," re the egregious Frenchman who proved so disappointing to the lady passenger who expected nothing less than a "Communist!"

Reading most papers one would be led to think that newsworthiness depended entirely on recitals of human want and woe, or that laughs are generated only by narratives of misfortune experienced by our fellowmen.

Thanks to able editing, governed by Principle, readers of the Monitor can enjoy the wit and humor in everyday living.

Los Angeles, Calif. H. H. D.

Through an Air Warden's Eyes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have published one or two rather gloomy reports from London recently, so that my wife and I would like to remind you that there is very decidedly another side, a side on which some of us have found ourselves perhaps happier than ever before, because of the enlarged opportunities to be of service to our fellows, and to receive their service in return.

We live in a block of about 100 flats, right in the middle of London. In the past I had been accustomed to going home to lunch, but since the office has been "evacuated," I have had to use the works' canteen, and to make a journey morning and evening. The canteen has proved a pleasant experience. The morning and evening journey has been an opportunity to read—the tube railway being quite normally lit while underground. My extra traveling expenses have been paid by the firm.

Months ago we qualified as Air Raid Wardens. This has brought us into touch with our neighbors both in the flats and in the streets. There are some very poor streets around. When, in that hectic week end at the beginning of September, we saw piles of trunks and cases stacked in the hall and being loaded in the waiting cars and taxis, we wondered for a moment whether we, too, ought to join the exodus. But only for a moment: we remembered we are wardens.

A fire brigade post was set up right beneath our fifth-floor windows in the garage underneath. They were real full-timers, twenty-four hours a day, and they needed a little help in digging themselves in completely. Their efficiency, displayed every morning, when exercises and drill were carried out, filled us with admiration.

Was it not Lenin who said, "When not fighting, study"? The new conditions have given us fine opportunities. At my "umpteenth" attempt I am succeeding in learning German in a way that previous attempts could not show, because now I am having conversation several nights a week from a "black-out" neighbor. My wife is at long last starting the dressmaking classes that she has wanted for years. Oh, yes, and I have learned to knit, and in one month have nearly finished a khaki scarf, which is fairly long.

We cannot stop to tell you any more of what goes to make life in London so grand just now; there is so much to do, and so many people calling in for a "cheerio" at all hours. But we both assure you that as much now, as ever before, we can go to bed like Christopher Robin, saying, "Thank you, God, for a lovely day."

London GILBERT JAMIESON

Editor's Note: We have also published many bright reports from London to which we now add this one.

Finland, and the Finns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When news of Russia's denunciation of its non-aggression pact with Finland was telephoned to a leading member of that Government, the official received the portentous communication with unshaken composure, calmly resuming the conversation he was holding with a press correspondent. "That is Finland," remarked the interpreter. (See H. B. Elliston, Monitor, Nov. 29, 1939.) The first sound the Associated Press correspondent heard in Helsingfors streets after the recent bombing, was "a chorus of singing and marching soldiers"—Finland's troops, still going strong. (See N. Y. Sun, Nov. 31.)

Nations, like individuals, develop distinguishing characteristics out of the aggregate of national experience. This character becomes evident to the world, just as individual character becomes known to the community in which the individual lives and works and is identified. In times of stress —in the testing times of great national crises —a nation shows what its character really is, whether it stands with and for Principle, or with limited self-interest and mere political expediency. Upright and strong as its own great timber trees, Finland has faced and weathered many a blast of adverse circumstance with self-denial, perseverance, and indomitable loyalty to its moral responsibility and obligations. And so it has won the world's respect and sympathy.

The strength of a nation, like that of the individual, develops from the habitual training which Florence Nightingale summed up in noblest terms—"You must make your thoughts, your words, your acts, all work to the same end, and that end not self, but God. That is what we call character."

New York A. C. C.

"Majority"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let him who scans the war news today, insist upon seeing the victory where it really is, not in numbers of men and war machines, but in rightness of thought and motive. The world's best definition of "majority" has been given by Wendell Phillips. It is, "One with God is a majority."

Boston (MISS) INEZ FIELD DAMON

The Wide Horizon

Hunting for Sea Raiders

By Harlan Trott

British Admiralty reports that the German battleship Scharnhorst is at large in the Atlantic projects a new factor into current speculation about the German Navy's long-range surface operations. The Scharnhorst is one of the Reich's two most powerful capital ships. She is nearly three times as large as the pocket battleship Deutschland, and mounts nine eleven-inch guns to the Deutschland's six. With her heavy protective armor, the Scharnhorst can stand off everything but a dreadnought.

Her present venture may give British underwriters some anxious moments. But the results can hardly be decisive in the war at sea. German commerce raiders played a minor if spectacular role in the World War. In three months after hostilities began, every regular German naval unit detached for cruiser warfare had been swept from the seas. The Allied sea forces have succeeded in "tracking down" only one German surface raider so far, the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee. But the German cruisers obviously are operating with caution.

Considering the speed, power and cruising radius of the pocket ships, they have taken surprisingly few prizes for the long time they have been at sea. We must not overlook the indirect "loss" they may have inflicted on the foe, however, in the efforts expended in the attempt to catch them, and the adverse effects their spasmodic captures may have had on Allied morale.

* * *

So far, German sea raiders have been operating on a hit-and-run plan. This was borne out by the Deutschland's sinking of the British armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi and quick flight from the scene the moment she sighted the smoke of a British cruiser. The Rawalpindi's radio made it hot for the Deutschland even if the victim's courageous fight didn't. Comparatively few of the approximately forty victims of the German raiders Emden and Karlsruhe back in 1914 had radios.

So far in the present war, German raiders have failed to contact merchant convoys, whether intentionally or due to chance. Judging by the way the Deutschland turned tail after sinking the Rawalpindi, German raiders intend to avoid encounters with naval convoys. And the Admiral Graf Spee's mauling under the lighter fire of three British cruisers indicates the German "pockets" have good reason to be cautious. But unless such convoys include several heavy cruisers, there is no telling how much damage a German pocket battleship could inflict. It is not unlikely that the Scharnhorst intends to prey upon convoys rather than single merchantmen. Unless the Allies are guarding each merchant convoy with a battleship as well as cruisers, the Scharnhorst may prove highly troublesome for a time.

* * *

The great naval strategist Mahan said nearly fifty years ago that "hunting for individual marauders" is like "looking for a needle in a haystack." He advocated the convoy system. The Allies are using it. But it seems they have to hunt the individual marauders, too, because public opinion demands that the navy "do something" about them. That is the game the weaker sea power plays. By shaking loose a few commerce raiders, it seeks to force the enemy to weaken its concentration of power by detaching vessels from its main force to "hunt down" the raiders. In 1914, for example, the German marauder Dresden sank only four ships, but the British Admiralty used forty ships to track her down.

The Allies' best means of coping with the German raiders today would seem to be to stick to the convoy system, continue to advise merchantmen operating individually to travel routes off the beaten track, and "wait out" the raiders.

Because they lack overseas bases, the Reich raiders must replenish stores from supply ships waiting at midocean rendezvous. One slip-up in these pre-arranged plans may force an exhausted raider to surrender or be interned in a neutral port. Late in the autumn of 1914 the British cruiser Kent captured a collier in the region of Magellan Straits. Appraising the cargo and the location of the collier, the captain of the Kent guessed he would find a raider hiding at Juan Fernandez Island. He did. His sighting of an innocuous-looking collier sealed the doom of the cruiser Dresden.

Mirror of World Opinion

Do We Want Boys to Be Typical?

Recently this [periodical] raised its voice against the notion of selecting "the best American mother" on the ground that in our diverse society there can be no fixed standard of motherhood. Now we wish to object to the recent attempt to choose "the typical American boy." A nation-wide contest resulted in the selection of a lad from Louisville. He is the son of a mail carrier who also has a farm. He wants to become a radio engineer and he is going to save his fifteen hundred dollars prize money for his education. That's fine! We're all for him. But at the same time we object to singling out him or any other boy as "typical." As a matter of fact some thousands of boys in New York City objected also. They found out that no New York boy was listed among the finalists, so they held an election of their own with nine thousand voting. They finally selected a nine-year-old from the "Hell's Kitchen" tenement district. He is labeled "the typical New York boy." And that's wrong too.

Boys from farms and boys from slums, prairie boys and mountain boys, the son of the Maine lobsterman and the son of the Hollywood star, immigrant stock whether of the twentieth century or the seventeenth, Indian, Negro, Creole, orphan-asylum boys such as Babe Ruth was, silver-spoon boys as John D. Rockefeller junior was—they're all boys and they're all American, all different and all valuable, each having his own bit to do in building our national life. We should be thankful for their differences and glad that our nation is one in which individuals can develop as individuals. Above all things we should resist every tendency to stress the "typical" or to standardize our youth. —*Woman's Home Companion.*